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ABSTRACT

Racism in this country is a product of more than 300 years of systematic subordination of Indians and blacks by the white majority, plus later subordination of still other groups. Research dealing with the manifold role of racism in mental health has been sadly underrepresented as a proportion of the total work in the mental health field. Frequently, social aspects of mental health have been overlooked. This publication is an initial effort by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health toward generating the necessary machinery for compiling and abstracting the results of research and experience in the field. The Center hopes that this annotated bibliography will encourage the growth of scholarly works on the relationship between racism and mental health to develop as a legitimate and honorable effort for doctoral and postdoctoral training. This bibliography was developed from the scientific information files of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health, and contains a comprehensive listing of all abstracts relating to racism available from the computerized information files of the Clearinghouse at the time of publication. The indexes were generated from the Clearinghouse files utilizing the IBM KWOC System. (Author/JM)

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bibliography on RACISM

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UD 013457

The Bibliography on Racism was developed from the scientific information files of the National Clearinghouse for Mental Health Information of the National Institute of Mental Health. This publication contains a comprehensive listing of all abstracts relating to racism available from the computerized information files of the Clearinghouse at the time of publication. The indexes were generated from the Clearinghouse files utilizing the IBM KWOC System.

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Foreword

Racism in this country is a product of more than 300 years of systematic subordination of Indians and blacks by the white majority, plus later subordination of still other groups. It pervasively influences every single institution in our society.

What is the impact of racism on the mind of man?

Needless to say, that research dealing with the manifold role of racism in mental health has been sadly underrepresented as a proportion of the total work in the mental health field. Frequently, racial aspects of mental health have been either ignored or underplayed to the point of abandonment.

This publication is an initial effort by the Center for Minority Group Mental Health Programs of the National Institute of Mental Health toward generating the necessary machinery for compiling and abstracting the results of research and experience in the field. It is hoped this bibliography will encourage the growth of scholarly works on the relationship between racism and mental health to develop it as a legitimate and honorable effort for doctoral and postdoctoral training. For, if racism is a mental disease--as is believed by many--then the task of mental health disciplines is to discern its causes and direct its cure.

Increasing understanding in order to root out and eliminate racism is indeed a worthy objective for all Americans. No other single issue in domestic affairs has more profound implications regarding America's success in achieving its own ideals, or the kinds of social changes that must be carried out to attain them.

Bertram S. Brown, M.D.
Director
National Institute of Mental Health

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ABSTRACTS

964
AUTHORS: BOYER, L.B.
ADDRESS: DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO,
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.
TITLE: PSYCHOANALYTIC INSIGHTS IN WORKING WITH ETHNIC MINORITIES.
SOURCE: SOCIAL CASEWORK.
SOURCEID: 45(9):519-526, 1964.

PSYCHOANALYTICALLY-ORIENTED INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED AMONG THE APACHE INDIANS OF THE MESCALERO INDIAN RESERVATION IN NEW MEXICO; THESE FURNISHED INFORMATION ABOUT THE APACHE'S CHILD-REARING PATTERNS, RELIGION, SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE APACHE INDIANS WAS GIVEN, INCLUDING THEIR CONTEMPORARY STATUS. THE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE APACHES AND THE SCIENTISTS CONDUCTING THE STUDY WERE DESCRIBED. THE 5 MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS FOR SUCCESS IN SOCIAL WORK, AS DELINEATED BY THIS STUDY, WERE DEDICATION OF ONESELF TO INDIVIDUAL GOALS, OVERCOMING AND UNDERSTANDING PREJUDICE, LEARNING ABOUT ETHNIC GROUPS, REMEMBERING THE INDIVIDUALITY OF EACH CLIENT, AND CONFINING ONESELF TO THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SPECIFIC GOALS. (11 REFERENCES)

5594
AUTHORS: VOL'PERT, I. YE.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TRTITLE: OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF MASS MENTAL HYGIENE PROPAGANDA.
TITLE: /K VOPROSU O ZADACHAKH I METODIKE MASSOVOY
PSIKHOGIGIYENICHESKOY PROPAGANDY./
SOURCE: VOPROSY PSIKHIATRII I NEVROPATOLOGII (LENINGRAD).
SOURCEID: 7:440-446, 1961.

THE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND BUILDING OF A COMMUNIST SOCIETY PRESENT A GREAT CHALLENGE TO MEDICAL SCIENCE, PSYCHIATRY IN PARTICULAR. THE RADICAL REORGANIZATION OF THE WAY OF LIFE OF THE MASSES AND THE ENSUING STRESSES CREATE MANY OPPORTUNITIES AND PROBLEMS FOR MENTAL HYGIENE. EFFORTS MUST BE DIRECTED TOWARD (1) BRINGING ABOUT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONDITIONS OF BOTH PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL WORK, (2) ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, AND (3) DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN THE FAMILY AND IN SOCIETY AS A WHOLE. MENTAL HYGIENE ALSO HAS AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE COMMUNIST STRUGGLE AGAINST RELIGION. EXPANDING KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND BRAIN AND THE MATERIAL BASIS OF PSYCHIC ACTIVITY CAN DO MUCH TO OVERCOME THE HARM DONE TO THE HEALTH OF PEOPLE BY RELIGIOUS PREJUDICES, BELIEFS, AND CEREMONIES. MASS PROPAGANDA IS AN IMPORTANT MEANS OF PREVENTING NEUROSES, MANY OF WHICH ARISE FROM VESTIGES OF THE PAST SURVIVING IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE PEOPLE AND FROM THE TENSIONS AND DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THIS TRANSITIONAL PHASE OF RUSSIAN HISTORY. THE METHODS AVAILABLE FOR PROMOTING MENTAL HYGIENE ARE MANY AND VARIED -- LECTURES, RADIO-TELEVISION PROGRAMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

6034
AUTHORS: DE LEON, CHARLES A.
ADDRESS: CLEVELAND, OHIO
TITLE: THE SELF ESTEEM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO COLLEGE STUDENT AND
THE WHITE "LIBERAL."
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.
SOURCEID: 59(5):359-368, 1967.

THIS IS AN EXTENDED REVIEW AND ATTACK ON AN ARTICLE ON THE AMERICAN NEGRO COLLEGE WHICH APPEARED IN THE HARVARD EDUCATION REVIEW, WINTER, 1966. CHRISTOPHER JENCKS AND DAVID RIESMAN, AUTHORS OF THE PIECE, ARE ACCUSED OF A VARIETY OF ABERRATIONS RANGING FROM BIGOTRY TO SADISM. NEGRO ADOLESCENTS ARE SAID TO BE AT LEAST DOUBLY VULNERABLE TO THE ADOLESCENT CRISES SEEN AS UNIVERSAL. THE JENCKS-REISMAN ARTICLE IS SEEN AS AN ATTACK ON THE SELF-ESTEEM AND CONFIDENCE OF NEGROES, ESPECIALLY YOUNG NEGROES WITH HIGH EDUCATIONAL

ASPIRATIONS. (12 REFERENCES.)

8832
AUTHORS: MEIER, AUGUST; RUDWICK, ELLIOTT M.
ADDRESS: ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
TITLE: EARLY BOYCOTTS OF SEGREGATED SCHOOLS: THE EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, EXPERIENCE, 1899 - 1906.
SOURCE: HISTORY OF EDUCATION QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 7(1):22-35, 1967.

IN 1899 AND AGAIN IN 1905 AND 1906, NEGRO CITIZENS PROTESTED RATHER EFFECTIVELY THE INTRODUCTION OF SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. IN 1899, AN "EXPERIMENTAL" "UNGRADED" CLASS OF 25 TO 35 PUPILS WAS ESTABLISHED AT A SCHOOL ATTENDED BY NEGRO AND WHITE CHILDREN. A NEGRO TEACHER WAS HIRED TO TEACH THE CLASS, WHICH CONSISTED ONLY OF NEGROES. HOWEVER, A THREAT OF BOYCOTT BY THE NEGROES LED TO THE DECISION THAT NEGRO PARENTS COULD REQUEST THAT THEIR CHILDREN BE RETURNED TO GRADED CLASSES. IN 1905, 2 NEW JIM CROW CLASSES WERE CREATED. AN IMMEDIATE BOYCOTT BY THE NEGROES RESULTED. THE SCHOOL BOARD DECLARED THAT WHEN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF AFRO-AMERICAN PUPILS ATTENDED A SCHOOL, SUCH PUPILS COULD BE TAUGHT SEPARATELY. THIS ANGERED THE NEGROES AS WELL AS WHITE SYMPATHIZERS, INCLUDING A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE. NEGROES OPENED CLASSES FOR THEIR CHILDREN AT 2 CHURCHES. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE ISSUE BE BROUGHT TO COURT BUT, DUE TO THE AMBIGUITY OF THE LAW, A LEGISLATIVE EFFORT REPLACED THIS ATTEMPT. THE BOYCOTT CONTINUED, BUT THE PROTEST MOVEMENT FAILED DUE TO FACTIONALISM AMONG THE NEGROES, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN OLD AND NEW RESIDENTS OF THE COMMUNITY, AND TO THE DECLINE OF WHITE SUPPORT. A COMPROMISE WAS TEMPORARILY WORKED OUT WHICH INVOLVED PUPIL EXAMINATIONS, BUT AGAIN THE NEGROES BOYCOTTED WHEN CHILDREN WERE REASSIGNED TO UNGRADED CLASSES HOWEVER, THE JIM CROW CLASSES CONTINUED TO EXIST. THIS OCCURRED AT A TIME WHEN THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO WAS DECLINING IN VARIOUS NORTHERN CITIES. (84 REFERENCES)

8842
AUTHORS: JONES, F. LANCASTER.
ADDRESS: THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
TITLE: A SOCIAL RANKING OF MELBOURNE SUBURBS.
SOURCE: AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY (MELBOURNE).
SOURCEID: 3(2):93-110, 1967.

A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF MELBOURNE WAS MADE, EMPLOYING BOTH THE REPUTATIONAL AND OBJECTIVE METHODS OF ASSESSMENT. THE VARIOUS RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF THE CITY WERE RANKED SOCIALLY. THE AREA IN WHICH PEOPLE LIVE REFLECTS BOTH THEIR LEVEL OF INCOME AND THEIR VALUES AND PREFERENCES; THUS, AREAS ACQUIRE DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SOCIAL PRESTIGE. THE 3 BASIC DIMENSIONS USED TO DIFFERENTIATE VARIOUS RESIDENTIAL AREAS WERE SOCIAL RANK OR SOCIAL STATUS, URBANIZATION OR FAMILY STATUS, AND SEGREGATION OR ETHNIC STATUS. IN MODERN COMPLEX SOCIETIES, A PERSON'S SOCIAL STATUS IS DETERMINED BY HIS ETHNIC OR RACIAL POSITION AS WELL AS BY HIS ECONOMIC POSITION. THE ENTRANCE STATUS OF VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS DIFFER; SOME ETHNIC GROUPS OCCUPY THE BOTTOM OCCUPATIONAL RANKS. DATA COLLECTED DEMONSTRATED THAT THERE IS A SIGNIFICANT INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ETHNIC ORIGIN, SOCIAL CLASS, SOCIAL PRESTIGE, AND SOCIAL POWER IN AUSTRALIA, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE DIFFERENTIATION OF ITS RESIDENTIAL AREAS. A TENDENCY FOR LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AREAS TO BE AREAS CONTAINING MANY IMMIGRANTS WAS NOTED. IN MELBOURNE, THE YARRA RIVER PROVIDES A LINE OF SOCIAL DEMARCATION. RESULTS FROM THE 2 METHODS OF ASSESSMENT WERE SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT; THIS REFLECTED THE DISSONANCE BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC CLASS HIERARCHY AND THE SOCIAL PRESTIGE HIERARCHY. (23 REFERENCES)

14814
AUTHORS: HOOS, IDA R.
ADDRESS: SPACE SCIENCES LABORATORY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,

BERKELEY, CALIF.
TITLE: RETRAINING OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED: THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STORY.
SOURCE: RETRAINING THE WORK FORCE: AN ANALYSIS OF CURRENT EXPERIENCE.
SOURCEID: BERKELEY AND LOS ANGELES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 1967. P. 129-165.

THE SOCIAL CLIMATE OF AN EXTREMELY SEGREGATED NEGRO COMMUNITY IS DISCUSSED, AND A STUDY IS MADE OF THE EXPERIENCE DERIVED FROM A REHABILITATIVE RETRAINING PROJECT FOR YOUNG MEN CALLED THE JOB UPGRADING PROJECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE. LOCATED IN NORTH RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, THIS UNIQUE ENDEAVOR TRIES TO ENHANCE THE EMPLOYABILITY OF A GROUP OF YOUNG NEGRO MEN BY REMEDIAL MEASURES. THE PROJECT, SET UP IN 1959, FOR OUT-OF-SCHOOL, OUT-OF-WORK BOYS PROVIDES POSITIVE ORIENTATION TOWARD WORK, GUIDANCE AND TRAINING, AND SUPERVISED JOB EXPERIENCE THAT WOULD HELP THEM QUALIFY FOR EMPLOYMENT. PRIVATE GRANTS WERE SUPPLEMENTED BY FUNDS FROM THE FORD AND CROWN-ZELLERBACH FOUNDATIONS AND THE OFFICE OF MANPOWER, AUTOMATION, AND TRAINING. THE PROGRAM, CENTERED AROUND GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING, USES 5 STEPS TO GET MEN ORIENTED TOWARD WORK: MOTIVATION, SOCIALIZATION AND WORK PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, DEVELOPING WORK HABITS, TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT AND PLACEMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT. THE PROFILE OF AN AVERAGE UPGRADER IS AN 18 YEAR OLD SCHOOL DROPOUT WITH NO RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION WHOSE MOST CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT IS IMPATIENCE WITH TIME. THE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE BELIEVES IT HAS PRODUCED OUTSTANDING RESULTS. SUCH PROGRAMS SHOW PROMISE OF HELPING THE HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED GAIN SELFCONFIDENCE AND INDEPENDENCE AND SHOWS HOW THE GOVERNMENT'S RESOURCES CAN BE USED TO BETTER THE LOT OF THE DEPRIVED. THE MAIN FACTOR IN ALIENATION IS THE INABILITY TO GET A JOB. THE METHODS USED HERE CAN BE APPLIED ELSEWHERE TO HELP AN ALIENATED MINORITY GROUP. (43 REFERENCES)

16713
AUTHORS: SECORD, PAUL F.
ADDRESS: U. OF NEVADA, RENO, NEV.
TITLE: STEREOTYPING AND FAVORABLENESS IN THE PERCEPTION OF NEGRO FACES.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL AND SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 59(3):309-314, 1959.

STEREOTYPING IN RESPONSE TO NEGRO PHOTOGRAPHS WAS STUDIED IN 72 SUBJECTS DIVIDED INTO 4 GROUPS: GROUP 1 WAS PRESENTED WITH 10 NEGRO PHOTOGRAPHS SPACED AT APPROXIMATELY EQUAL INTERVALS WITH RESPECT TO THE NEGROID-CAUCASOID CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FACE AND HEAD; THE EXPERIMENTER MADE NO COMMENT AS TO RACE. GROUP 2 WAS EXPOSED TO THE 10 PHOTOGRAPHS WITH 5 WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS RANDOMLY INTERSPERSED, WITH NO COMMENT AS TO RACE. FOR GROUP 3 THE EXPERIMENTER ANNOUNCED THAT ALL 10 PHOTOGRAPHS WERE OF NEGROES. FOR GROUP 4 THE EXPERIMENTER IDENTIFIED EACH OF THE 15 PHOTOGRAPHS AS NEGRO OR WHITE AS IT WAS PRESENTED. THE SUBJECTS RATED EACH PHOTOGRAPH ON A 7-POINT SCALE AS TO THE FOLLOWING 20 TRAITS: LAZY, DISHONEST, STUPID, SUPERSTITIOUS (UNFAVORABLE STEREOTYPE); CHEERFUL, ENJOYS MUSIC, JOLLY, DEEPLY RELIGIOUS (FAVORABLE STEREOTYPE); SPORTSMANLIKE, PATIENT, SINCERE, GENEROUS, LOYAL COURTEOUS (FAVORABLE IRRELEVANT); STUBBORN, MOODY, QUARRELSOME, CONCEITED, BOASTFUL, DEMANDING (UNFAVORABLE IRRELEVANT). A 23-ITEM LIKERT-TYPE ATTITUDE SCALE WAS ALSO ADMINISTERED WHICH YIELDED 2 SCORES: VERBAL STEREOTYPE AND VERBAL PREJUDICE. THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT IDENTIFICATION OF A PHOTOGRAPH AS NEGRO WAS SUFFICIENT TO EVOKE THE JUDGMENT THAT THE PERSON POSSESSES ALL THE ATTRIBUTES COMMONLY ASSIGNED TO NEGROES. THIS PHENOMENON OF CATEGORIZATION WAS INDEPENDENT OF NEGROID-CAUCASOID FEATURES, OF FAVORABLE-UNFAVORABLE REACTION, OF WHETHER THE SERIES WAS NEGRO-WHITE OR NEGRO ONLY, AND OF THE DEGREE OF PREJUDICE OF THE SUBJECT. FOR THOSE PICTURES NOT SPONTANEOUSLY RECOGNIZED AS NEGRO, KNOWLEDGE OF RACIAL IDENTITY SUCCEEDED IN PRODUCING CATEGORIZATION ONLY FOR THE HIGHLY PREJUDICED SUBJECTS. (6 REFERENCES)

16743
AUTHORS: SMITH, CARROLL E.
ADDRESS: DEPT. OF PSYCHOLOGY, RADFORD COLLEGE, RADFORD, VA.
TITLE: THE EFFECT OF ANXIETY ON THE PERFORMANCE AND ATTITUDES OF
           AUTHORITARIANS IN A SMALL GROUP SITUATION.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 58:191-203, 1964.

FEMALE FRESHMAN COLLEGE STUDENTS, HOMOGENEOUS WITH RESPECT TO COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD SCORES, GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AND CLAIMED SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS WERE ELECTED ON THE BASIS OF STUDENT OPINION TO FORM 4 GROUPS: AUTHORITARIAN-ANXIOUS, AUTHORITARIAN-NONANXIOUS, DEMOCRATIC-ANXIOUS, DEMOCRATIC-NONANXIOUS. FINAL SIZE WAS 16 TO 20 SUBJECTS FOR EACH GROUP. WITH CONTROLS TO PREVENT POSSIBILITY OF THE SUBJECTS' AWARENESS OF THE PURPOSE OF THE TEST, EACH SUBJECT WAS ASKED TO RATE ON A STUDENT SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE 4 COACHED CONFEDERATES ("STANDARD AMERICAN" TYPES) AND 1 COACHED MINORITY-GROUP PARTNER (A CHINESE GIRL WITH FAIR SPOKEN ENGLISH), EACH OF WHOM SHE THOUGHT WAS ALSO A SUBJECT IN THE EXPERIMENT, AFTER THE 5 COACHED GIRLS HAD ALL VERBALLY ANSWERED THE QUESTIONS ON THE SOCIAL DISTANCE VERSUS ACCEPTANCE SCALE. THE ANXIOUS AUTHORITARIANS WERE FOUND TO BE MORE INFLUENCED BY MAJORITY OPINION THAN WERE THE NONANXIOUS AUTHORITARIANS. BOTH AUTHORITARIAN GROUPS TENDED TO CONFORM MORE THAN DID THE DEMOCRATIC GROUPS. THE ANXIOUS AUTHORITARIANS DEMONSTRATED THE MOST NEGATIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE MINORITY PERSON. FOR THE 2 DEMOCRATIC GROUPS, THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACCEPTANCE BY ANXIOUS AND NONANXIOUS, AS PREDICTED ON THE BASIS OF PREVIOUS RESULTS. (23 REFERENCES)

17001
AUTHORS: WRIGHTSMAN, LAWRENCE S., JR.
ADDRESS: GEORGE PEABODY COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS, NASHVILLE, TENN.
TITLE: DIMENSIONALIZATION OF ATTITUDES TOWARD THE NEGRO.
SOURCE: PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS.
SOURCEID: 11:439-448, 1962.

A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDE TOWARDS NEGROES HELD BY SOUTHERN COLLEGE STUDENTS WAS MADE, DEALING WITH THE COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE, AND CONATIVE COMPONENTS OF THAT ATTITUDE. SUBJECTS WERE 100 WHITE SOUTHERN COLLEGE STUDETS, GIVEN PAPER-AND-PENCIL TESTS TO ASSESS ATTITUDE. THE COGNITIVE COMPONENT WAS MEASURED BY SETS OF BIPOLAR RATINGS OF NEGRO AND WHITE OCCUPATIONS; THE AFFECTIVE COMPONENT BY A SENTENCE COMPLETION DEVICE INCLUDING ITEMS ABOUT LIKING NEGROES; AND THE CONATIVE BY A SOCIAL DISTANCE SCALE. RESULTS INDICATED THAT HIGH POSITIVE CORRELATIONS (.75 TO .80) WERE FOUND BETWEEN MEASURES OF THE AFFECTIVE AND CONATIVE COMPONENTS, WHILE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THESE COMPONENTS AND THE COGNITIVE ASPECT WERE LOWER, BUT STILL POSITIVE (.40 TO .58). IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE WAS SOME AGREEMENT AMONG COMPONENTS, ALTHOUGH PREJUDICE DID NOT NECESSARILY PRECLUDE ACCEPTANCE OF THE NEGRO ON A COGNITIVE LEVEL. (12 REFERENCES)

18242
AUTHORS: KERCKHOFF, RICHARD K.
ADDRESS: WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF PSYCHIATRY, WASHINGTON, D. C.
TITLE: THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY SCHOOL.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY.
SOURCEID: 26(4):435-439, 1964.

A STUDY OF THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY SCHOOL WAS MADE. ALTHOUGH MANY HAVE COME TO THE CITY TO FIND FREEDOM, THEY HAVE IN FACT FOUND CRISIS, ALIENATION, AND ANOMIE. ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES, RACIAL PREJUDICE, THE MOVEMENT OF WEALTHIER PEOPLE TO THE SUBURBS, SEGREGATED HOUSING PATTERNS IN THE CITY, AND AN UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL POWER HAVE COMBINED TO THRUST MAJOR RACIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS INTO THE CLASSROOM. THERE ARE NEW FACTORS WHICH MAKE THE PROBLEMS OF RACIAL AND ECONOMIC SEGREGATION DIFFERENT FROM ANY WHICH HAVE PREVIOUSLY EXISTED, SUCH AS THE EXTENT OF THE CONDITIONS, THE PROBLEM OF RACE RELATIONS, AND OTHERS. LIFE IN THE CITY SCHOOL IS QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE PICTURE OF EDUCATION GENERALLY GIVEN IN THE

SOCIETY. THE TEACHER MUST OVERCOME CULTURAL SHOCK AND CLASS DIFFERENCES TO TEACH CITY STUDENTS EFFECTIVELY. THE RECOGNITION THAT THE WORLD OF THE SCHOOL AS REFLECTED IN TEXTBOOKS, SPEECH PATTERNS OF TEACHERS, AND THE WHOLE MOTIVATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IS DIFFERENT FROM THE WORLD OF THE CULTURALLY DISADVANTAGED CHILD HAS LED TO IMPROVEMENTS IN THESE AREAS. TEACHERS NOW TAKE AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO TEACHING IN THESE SITUATIONS. IT IS THROUGH METHODS SUCH AS THIS THAT PROVIDE EFFECTIVE EDUCATION IN TODAY'S BIG-CITY SCHOOLS. (9 REFERENCES)

18909
AUTHORS: LIEBERMAN, STANLEY; FUGUITT, GLENN V.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, SEATTLE, WASH.
TITLE: NEGRO-WHITE OCCUPATIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE ABSENCE OF DISCRIMINATION.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 73(2):188-200, 1967.

A DISTINCTION IS DRAWN BETWEEN RACIAL DISADVANTAGES DUE TO DISCRIMINATION AND THOSE BASED ON THE UNFAVORABLE POSITION OCCUPIED BY NEGROES IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE. ALTHOUGH THE LATTER MAY BE DERIVED FROM EARLY DISCRIMINATORY ACTS, THE OPERATION OF RACIALLY NEUTRAL, UNIVERSALISTIC FORCES WOULD TEND TO HANDICAP SOME GROUPS EVEN IF DISCRIMINATION WERE TO VANISH COMPLETELY. A MARKOV MODEL IS USED TO PROJECT FUTURE NEGRO-WHITE OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS BASED ON CURRENT CROSS-TABULATIONS BETWEEN FATHER'S AND SON'S OCCUPATIONS AND BETWEEN FATHER'S AND SON'S EDUCATION AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION. A SERIES OF CRUDE ASSUMPTIONS IS NECESSARY, BUT IT APPEARS THAT THE ABSENCE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE JOB MARKET WOULD NOT ELIMINATE RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN OCCUPATIONS IMMEDIATELY, SINCE THERE ARE BROAD SOCIETAL PROCESSES OPERATING TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF NEGROES. RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN OCCUPATION WOULD DECLINE SHARPLY AFTER ONLY ONE GENERATION IN WHICH DISCRIMINATION WAS ABSENT, ALTHOUGH SEVERAL GENERATIONS WOULD BE NECESSARY BEFORE PARITY WAS REACHED. (22)

18928
AUTHORS: BLAUNER, ROBERT.
ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: THE DILEMMA OF THE BLACK URBAN REVOLT.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF HOUSING.
SOURCEID: 24(11):603-606, 1967.

THE IMPULSE BEHIND RIOTS HAS BECOME NATIONAL IN SCOPE AND REFLECTS SOCIAL, NOT ONLY ECONOMIC, CONDITIONS. THE EXISTENCE OF RACISM, AS WELL AS POVERTY, GIVES THE UPRISINGS A NATIONAL CHARACTER. NEGROES SEEM TO BE DISENCHANTED WITH THE PROMISE OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY. THE WAR IN VIETNAM, ALTHOUGH IT DOES NOT EXPLAIN THE RIOTS, DOES CONTRIBUTE TO THE SENSE OF DESPERATION, THE DEEPENING REVOLUTIONARY MOOD, AND THE SHIFT FROM AN ANTI-WHITE COUNTER RACISM TO A MORE TOTAL REJECTION OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, ITS VALUES, AND WAY OF LIFE. INTERNAL COLONIALISM, THE ECONOMIC DOMINATION OF GHETTOS BY WHITES, ACCOUNTS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, LOOTING, AND BURNING THAT ACCOMPANY RIOTS. THIS IS AN UNEXPLORED AREA FOR SOCIOLOGISTS AND MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN PROVIDING PUBLIC HOUSING FOR NEGRO POOR. CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO ENSURE THAT POLICIES WILL NOT CONTINUE OR INTENSIFY THE NOW OBVIOUS LACK OF BLACK COMMUNITY AUTNOMY. MORE AND MORE BLACK CITIZENS SEEM TO BE INDIFFERENT TO INTEGRATION IN RESIDENTIAL COMMUNITIES AND LEISURE LIFE: IDEALISTIC NEGRO YOUTH WITH HIGH MOBILITY AND INTEGRATION POTENTIAL ARE REORIENTING THEMSELVES TO THE GHETTO AND DEDICATING THEMSELVES TO BUILDING ITS INSTITUTIONS AND CULTURE. THUS, HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT DECISIONS AND PRACTICES MUST BE ORIENTED AS MUCH TOWARD COMBATTING INTERNAL COLONIALISM AS THEY ARE TOWARD ACHIEVING INTEGRATION.

19511
AUTHORS: TEELE, JAMES E.; JACKSON, ELLEN; MAYO, CLARA.
ADDRESS: SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TITLE: FAMILY EXPERIENCES IN OPERATIONS EXODUS. THE BUSSING OF NEGRO CHILDREN.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BEHAVIORAL PUBLICATIONS, 1967. 32 P. NO. 3. $1.75.

A GROUP OF BOSTON NEGRO PARENTS CO-OPERATED IN TRANSPORTING THEIR CHILDREN FROM OVERCROWDED, RACIALLY IMBALANCED SCHOOLS TO UNCROWDED, PREDOMINANTLY WHITE SCHOOLS IN ANOTHER PART OF THE CITY. THIS ACTION, KNOWN AS OPERATION EXODUS, WAS UNIQUE IN THAT IT INVOLVED PRIVATE FINANCING, INTRACITY BUSSING, AND MOSTLY WORKING-CLASS FAMILIES. IN A STUDY OF ITS FUNCTIONING, PROBLEMS, AND CONSEQUENCES MADE DURING THE FIRST YEAR, 1965-66, SEVEN EXODUS PARENTS WHO WERE GIVEN SPECIAL TRAINING INTERVIEWED 103 MOTHERS OF 221 GRADE-SCHOOL CHILDREN. IT WAS FOUND THAT 86% OF THE MOTHERS JOINED THE PROGRAM TO PROCURE BETTER EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THEIR CHILDREN; ONLY 7% WERE MOTIVATED BY THE DESIRE TO HAVE THEIR CHILDREN ATTEND AN INTEGRATED SCHOOL. MOST OF THE RESPONDENTS WERE GENERALLY QUITE SATISFIED WITH THE PROGRAM AND WANTED TO SEE IT CONTINUED THE FOLLOWING YEAR, BUT ALMOST HALF HAD SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT. MOTHERS' REPORTS OF THEIR CHILDREN'S REACTIONS SUGGESTED THAT MOST OF THE CHILDREN WERE ALSO SATISFIED: 58% OF THE MOTHERS THOUGHT THEIR CHILDREN WERE DOING BETTER WORK. ABOUT SEVEN TIMES AS MANY CHILDREN WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ENCOUNTERED NO RACIAL PREJUDICE THAN THOSE WHO HAD FACED A GREAT DEAL OF IT. THE CHILDREN WERE DOING QUITE WELL IN QUALITY OF EDUCATION, SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, AND PEER RELATIONSHIPS. CHILDREN IN THE FIRST THREE GRADES APPEARED TO ENCOUNTER LESS PREJUDICE AND TO BENEFIT MOST FROM THE EXPERIENCE. (24 REFERENCES)

19582
AUTHORS: UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS.
ADDRESS: WASHINGTON, D.C.
TITLE: A TIME TO LISTEN....A TIME TO ACT.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D.C., UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1967. 133 P.

THE DEMANDS OF A TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, DISCRIMINATION, AND PREJUDICE MAKE ESCAPE FROM THE GHETTO INCREASINGLY MORE DIFFICULT; THE TRADITIONAL EXITS HAVE BEEN BLOCKED. MOST NEGRO CHILDREN ARE IN OVERCROWDED AND SUBSTANDARD SCHOOLS, SEGREGATED BY RACE AND CLASS AND STIGMATIZED BY THE COMMUNITY. MANY NEGRO YOUTHS WITHOUT THE NECESSARY SKILLS OR EDUCATION ENTER A LABOR MARKET IN WHICH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PERSISTS, PARTICULARLY IN THE BETTER PAID CONSTRUCTION TRADES. PRIVATE INDUSTRY IS MOVING FROM THE INNER-CITY TO THE SUBURBS, OFTEN INACCESSIBLE TO NEGROES BECAUSE OF PREJUDICIAL HOUSING PRACTICES. THE RESPONSE OF GOVERNMENT TO DEPRIVATION AND DISCRIMINATION HAS RAISED EXPECTATIONS, BUT TOO OFTEN COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES HAS BEEN INADEQUATE. WELFARE PROGRAMS TEND TO BREAK UP FAMILIES AND PERPETUATE DEPENDENCY. ATTITUDES OF THE WHITE MAJORITY, BASED ON FEAR, RACIAL PREJUDICE AND THE DESIRE FOR STATUS, HAVE BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY A LACK OF CONCERN FOR THE PROBLEMS OF THE SLUMS. INTENSE FRUSTRATION, UNFULFILLED EXPECTATIONS AND PROMISES, AND CONTINUED DEPRIVATION AND DISCRIMINATION IN AN AFFLUENT SOCIETY CONTRIBUTE TO INCREASING ALIENATION AND CIVIL DISORDERS. ALTHOUGH RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE RIOTS, THEY ARE THE VIOLENT MANIFESTATIONS OF WIDELY SHARED FEELINGS. THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS BY NEGROES ARE NOT LIKELY TO GREATLY REDUCE FRUSTRATIONS OR IMPROVE RACE RELATIONS WITHOUT A MASSIVE OVER-ALL ATTACK ON THE UNDERLYING CAUSES: POVERTY AND SEGREGATION. (435 REFERENCES)

20457
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN

TITLE: ONE BLIND EYE.
SOURCE: NATURE (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 214(5089):644, 1967.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PROFESSOR WILLIAM SHOCKLEY, KNOWN FOR HIS ROLE IN INVENTING THE TRANSISTOR, GAVE HIS VIEWS ON: THE GENETIC FACTORS DETERMINING RACIAL POTENTIAL. MULTIPLE SIBLING FAMILIES SEEMED TO PRODUCE CHILDREN OF LOWERED PERFORMANCE IN COMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES. IN UNITED STATES ARMY ENTRANCE EXAMS, IQ SCORES COMPARING WHITES WITH NEGROES SHOWED OBVIOUS DIFFERENCES. THE PROFESSOR STATED CERTAIN SOCIOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE SIGNIFICANT: LOWER NEGRO IQ SCORES WERE MADE BY THE GHETTO-BORN. THE AUTHOR EDITORIALLY STATED THAT PROFESSOR SHOCKLEY'S STUDIES OMIT SEVERAL IMPORTANT FACTORS. COMPARISONS WERE NOT MADE AMONG RACES OTHER THAN WHITE AND NEGRO. FURTHERMORE, THERE WAS A LACK OF DEMONSTRATION OF THE VAST INTERACTION BETWEEN HEREDITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

21300
AUTHORS: RUSSELL-WOOD, A. J. R.
ADDRESS: ST.ANTHONY'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, ENGLAND
TITLE: CLASS, CREED AND COLOUR IN COLONIAL BAHIA: A STUDY IN PREJUDICE.
SOURCE: RACE(LONDON).
SOURCEID: 9(2):133-157, 1967.

THE PORTUGUESE CROWN COLONY OF BAHIA, BRAZIL, DISPLAYED A WIDE RANGE OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION, AND AS A RESULT, PREJUDICE, IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES. THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE WAS ALLIED TO THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM. EXTREME DISPARITY EXISTED BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER CLASSES IN THE 17TH CENTRY. IN THE 18TH, THE MAJOR CONFLICT WAS BETWEEN THE LANDED ARISTOCRACY AND THE URBAN BOURGEOISIE. BRAZIL PROVIDED REFUGE FOR JEWS FLEEING THE INTOLERANCE OF EUROPE, BUT ANTI-SEMITISM WAS STILL VERY MUCH PRESENT IN THE POLITICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. PREJUDICE LESSENED AS BUSINESS ACTIVITIES BECAME MORE ACCEPTABLE. NON-CATHOLICS WERE OFTEN EQUATED WITH PEOPLE OF COLOR. THE INDIANS AND NEGROES WERE CONSIDERED INFERIOR, AND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES WERE USED ON CLASSIFICATIONS OF THE VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF RACES. THE NEGRO WAS CHATTEL TO ANY WHITE AND PROVIDED A CRIMINAL SCAPEGOAT. LAWS WERE PASSED TO ELIMINATE THIS SITUATION BUT THEY WERE INEFFECTIVE. WHITE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS EXCLUDED NEGROES AND INDIANS AS WELL. (63 REFERENCES)

21404
AUTHORS: DENTON, JOHN H.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STATE ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES.
SOURCE: RACE (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 9(1):85-92, 1967.

THE EFFECTS OF ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION IN THE U. S. ARE EXAMINED. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT SUCH LAWS ARE NOT CRIMINAL AND THE ACCUSED CANNOT BE PUNISHED, THESE LAWS HAVE BEEN VERY EFFECTIVE. MANY OF THE MYTHS OF THE LACK OF ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SUCH LAWS ARE EXPLODED. THE SMALL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS BROUGHT TO COURT DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE INEFFECTIVENESS BUT A HIGH RATE OF CONCILIATION OUT OF COURT. BECAUSE OF SUCH LAWS SOME DISCRIMINATION HAS BEEN DRIVEN UNDERGROUND; THIS IS CITED AS A NOT ENTIRELY WORTHLESS ACHIEVEMENT SINCE IT LIMITS DIRECT AFFRONT. STATISTICS CONCERNING EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, AND INCOME REVEAL ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENTS. THE CONCENTRATION OF NEGROES IN THE CITIES AND WHITES IN THE SUBURBS IS OFTEN INCORRECTLY CITED AS INDICATIVE OF DISCRIMINATION; FACTS ARE PRESENTED WHICH DISPROVE THIS. BRITISH CRITICISM OF THE U. S. STATES THAT LITTLE HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN 100 YEARS OF TRYING, BUT EVIDENCE IS CITED WHICH SHOWS THAT LITTLE EFFORT WAS MADE AT ALL UNTIL RECENTLY. THE OVERALL RECORD IS ONE OF GENUINE ACHIEVEMENT. (7 REFERENCES)

21405
AUTHORS: CARTER, MARK BONHAM.
ADDRESS: RACE RELATIONS BOARD, LONDON, ENGLAND
TITLE: MEASURES AGAINST DISCRIMINATION: THE NORTH AMERICAN SCENE.
SOURCE: RACE (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 9(1):1-26, 1967.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE IN RACE RELATIONS IS PRESENTED TO HELP PREVENT SUCH SITUATIONS FROM ARISING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. THE AUTHOR VISITED SEVERAL NORTHERN AMERICAN CITIES AND 2 CANADIAN CITIES AND DREW SEVERAL CONCLUSIONS. AN OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE U. S. IS FIRST PRESENTED. THE BLAME IS PLACE ON THE HOST COMMUNITY, AND IT IS STATED THAT IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM. A REVIEW OF THE MEASURES TAKEN AND THE NECESSITY FOR FURTHER REFORM INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING AREAS: LAW, EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CHURCHES, UNIONS, AND POLICE RELATIONS. CERTAIN SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALSO EXAMINED: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS, FAIR HOUSING GROUPS, CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM, PROJECT HEAD-START, CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE, NAACP, CORE, AND SNNC. THE POSITIONS OF THE U. S., GREAT BRITAIN, AND CANADA ARE COMPARED. (2 REFERENCES)D

21406
AUTHORS: GARRARD, JOHN A.
ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
TITLE: PARALLELS TO PROTEST: ENGLISH REACTIONS TO JEWISH AND COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION.
SOURCE: RACE (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 9(1):47-66, 1967.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SIMILARITIES IN BRITISH REACTIONS TO JEWISH IMMIGRATION IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY AND PRESENT COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRATION, ONE OF THE MAJOR ONES BEING THE ALIENS ACT OF 1906 AND THE COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT OF 1962. MANIFESTATIONS OF IMMIGRATION ARE EXAMINED IN THE GHETTOS, POLITICAL REACTION IN THE FORM OF AGITATION ON THE PART OF THE IMMIGRANTS AND OFFICIAL CONSERVATISM, ANTI-SEMITISM, COLOR PREJUDICE, AND THE TRADES UNIONS. YET THESE FACTORS DO NOT AFFECT THE FACT OF THE DISREPUTABILITY OF RACIAL PREJUDICE IN GREAT BRITAIN. IT HAS PROFOUND SOCIAL EFFECTS AND TENDS TO MUFFLE RATHER THAN INCREASE THE EXPRESSION OF HOSTILITY. MOST PEOPLE ARE EMBARRASSED BY ASSOCIATIONS WITH PREJUDICE, THEREFORE, THE ROLE OF THE RIGHT-WINGER IS DIFFICULT. HE MUST CONVINCE OTHERS THAT HIS MOTIVE IS NOT BASED ON PREJUDICE. IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION WAS THEREFORE MORE DIFFICULT PRECISELY BECAUSE THE IMMIGRANTS WERE JEWISH AND COLORED. (22 REFERENCES)

22523
AUTHORS: KOUNIN, JACOB S.; GUMP, PAUL V.; RYAN, JAMES J., 111.
ADDRESS: EDUCATION RESEARCH PROJECT, WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY,
DETROIT, MICH.
TITLE: EXPLORARIONS CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF TEACHER EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 12(2):235-246, 1961.

THE IMPACT OF TEACHER MANAGEMENT OF MISBEHAVIOR IN ONE STUDENT ON OTHER STUDENTS PRESENT IS INVESTIGATED. QUESTIONNAIRE DATA ON STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD THEIR INSTRUCTOR WERE GATHERED FOR FOUR CLASSES OF EDUCATION STUDENTS. TWO CLASSES WERE TAUGHT BY A YOUNG INSTRUCTOR , TWO BY AN OLDER PROFESSOR. EACH INSTRUCTOR GAVE ALECTURE ON HIS OWN EVIDENCE FOR THE ASSERTION THAT RACIAL PREJUDICE IS PRODUCED BY REPRESSED HOSTILITY TOWARD PUNITIVE PARENTS. A MALE STUDENT ARRIVED LATE DELIBERATELY, WHEREUPON THE INSTRUCTOR DIRECTED EITHER A THREATENING OR A SUPPORTIVE DESIST TECHNIQUE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS READMINISTERED. IT WAS FOUND THAT DESIST-TECHNIQUES AFFECT STUDENTS TO WHOM THEY ARE NOT DIRECTED, AND THAT THREATENING TECHNIQUES PRODUCE REDUCTIONS IN STUDENT PERCEPTIONS

OF INSTRUCTOR HELPFULNESS, NON-AUTHORITARIANISM# FGIRNVS2E ND LIKEABILITY WHILE THREATENING TECHNIQUES RAISED THE LEVELS OF CLASSROOM TENSION. FOR THE YOUNG INSTRUCTOR, THREATENING TECHNIQUES PRODUCED REDUCED RATING OF COMPETENCE INHIS SUBJECT AREA AND IN THE FREEDOM STUDENTS FELT TO COMMUNICATE. MOST STUDENTS DID NOT PERCEIVE THE HAPPENING AS AN ACT, THOUGH MOST WERE SURPRISED THAT A COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR WOULD TAKE NOTICE AND MAKE AN ISSUE OF SUCH AN INFRACTION. STUDIES WITH YOUNGER STUDENTS ARE REVIEWED WHICH SHOW THE IMPACT OF PUNISHING BEHAVIOR, REPRIMANDING BEHAVIOR, IGNORING BEHAVIOR, AND THE VALUE OF CLARITY, FIRMNESS, AND ROUGHNESS IN THE DISCIPLINE PROCESS. GENERALLY, CLARITY IS ESSENTIAL, FIRMNESS USEFUL, ROUGHNESS DISFUNCTIONAL. REPRIMANDS ARE PREFERRED OVER PUNISHMENTS. IGNORING &&DISCIPLINARY BREACH MAKES THE TEACHER LIKEABLE BUT INEFFICIENT IN THE STUDENT'S EYES. IT IS SHOWN THAT TASK-FOCUSSED DESIST TECHNIQUES ARE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN APPROVAL FOCUSSED TECHNIQUES. THE REACTION OF THE OFFENDER TO THE DISCIPLINE HAS EFFECTS ON OTHER PUPILS. THE DEGREE OF STUDENT MOTIVATIONAL INTENSITY AND STUDENT DEGREE OF LIKING FOR THE TEACHER ARE RELEVANT TO DISCIPLINARY OUTCOMES. (15 REFERENCES.)

22615
AUTHORS: CLARK, KENNETH B.
ADDRESS: SOCIAL DYNAMICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TITLE: MINORITY STATUS AND SOME PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY.
SOURCE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES TO PSYCHOTHERAPY.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1967. P. 89-105.

THE GENERAL PROBLEMS OF MINORITY STATUS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY ARE REVIEWED. THE ASSUMPTION THAT MANY NON-PSYCHOTIC ABERRATIONS ARE UNDERSTANDABLE AND TREATABLE THROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IS PROBED. THE WORK OF HARLEM YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UNLIMITED (HARYOU) IS DISCUSSED. THE WAYS IN WHICH THE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEGRADATION OF THE GHETTO HARMS ITS RESIDENTS ARE ANALYZED. HOUSING, EDUCATION, HEALTH, EARNING POWER, AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF DEPRIVATION ARE CONSIDERED. RESULTS OF THESE CONDITIONS INCLUDE LOW SELF ESTEEM, FEELINGS OF INFERIORITY, DEPRESSED MOTIVATION, LOWERED EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL ASPIRATIONS, AND A SENSE OF HELPLESSNESS AND DESPAIR. ANTI-SOCIAL AND SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IS SHOWN TO EMERGE FROM THIS CONTEXT. THE NEED TO VALIDATE THE DIAGNOSIS, UNDERSTAND THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE OF THE LARGER COMMUNITY WHICH LEADS IT TO IMPOSE THE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED, AND DEVELOP A PRECISE UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL AND PERSONAL PATHOLOGY IS ASSERTED. DIFFICULTIES OF THIS TASK ARE ANALYZED. THE SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VALUE OF THE RISE OF NEGRO DEMONSTRATIONS IS CONSIDERED. DISCUSSION OF DR. CLARK'S PAPER IS PRESENTED. STRESS IS ON WHITE PERCEPTIONS OF NEGROES, INFERIOR EDUCATION, AND THE APPLICABILITY OF THE ANALYSIS TO OTHER OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

23636
AUTHORS: SODDY, KENNETH; AHRENFELDT, ROBERT.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, LONDON, ENGLAND
TITLE: POPULATION PROBLEMS.
SOURCE: MENTALHEALTH AND CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT. VOLUME 2.
SOURCEID: LONDON, TAVISTOCK, 1967. P. 67-83.

MENTAL HEALTH ASPECTS OF THE PROBLEM OF WORLD POPULATION INCREASE ARE CONSIDERED. AN ATTACK IS MADE ON THE USE OF GROUP TABOOS OR PREJUDICEES TO JUSTIFY INACTION IN THE POPULATION CONTROL AREA. ALTERNATIVES TO POPULATION CONTROL ARE SEEN IN IMPROVED DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD AND INCREASED SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND COOPERATION OF DIFFERENT NATIONS. THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL HEALTH INVOLVED IN PRESCRIBING BIRTH CONTROL FOR OTHER PERSONS, GROUPS, OR NATIONS, WHILE PERMITTING OR ENCOURAGING DOMESTIC POPULATION INCREASE IS DISCUSSED. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM OF RACISM, PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION IS STRESSED. DEFINITIONAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE TERMS RACE, PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION ARE NOTED. THE INCREASING

TENDENCY FOR DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF RACE PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION TO HAVE INTERNATIONAL REPERCUSSIONS IS ANALYZED. APPROACHES TO OVERCOMING DISCRIMINATION THROUGH LEGISLATION, ECONOMIC GROWTH, AND EDUCATION ARE REPORTED AND CRITICIZED. DANGERS IN TRYING TO SHOW THE SCIENTIFIC IRRELEVANCE OF RACE TO LAY POPULATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE POSSIBLE RACIAL OVERTONES OF POLITICAL CHANGE ARE REVIEWED. THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT IN RACIAL AND INTERGROUP ANTAGONISMS IS REPORTED. THE NEED TO SHIFT FOCUS FROM CONSIDERATION OF WHAT CAUSES INTERGROUP PREJUDICE TO A CONSIDERATION OF THE TYPE OF GROUP MEMBERSHIP WHICH NEEDS NO DEROGATION OF OTHERS IS DISCUSSED. INVESTIGATIONS CONCERNING THE AGE AT WHICH PREJUDICE APPEARS, THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ATTITUDES OF PARENTS AND CHILDREN, THE EFFECTS OF PARENT ATTITUDES AND EDUCATION ON CHILDREN'S PREJUDICES, AND THE EFFECT ON PARENTAL ATTITUDES OF FACTS LEARNED IN SCHOOL BY THEIR CHILDREN ARE PROPOSED. THE PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF SEGREGATION ARE SET FORTH.

25171
AUTHORS: KUTNER, BERNARD; GORDON, NORMAN B.
ADDRESS: YESHIVA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TITLE: COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AND PREJUDICE: A NINE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY
SOURCE: SOCIOMETRY.
SOURCEID: 27(1):66-74, 1964

A 9-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY THAT EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COGNITIVE FUNCTIONING AND PREJUDICE WAS PRESENTED. IN THE INITIAL STUDY CONDUCTED IN 1949-50, DATA WERE REPORTED FOR A SAMPLE OF 60 SECOND-GRADE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS. THE PRESENT SAMPLE TOTALS 33 SUBJECTS (23 GIRLS AND 10 BOYS). EACH SUBJECT WAS ADMINISTERED 4 TESTS CONSISTING OF MODIFIED FORMS OF THE CALIFORNIA E AND F SCALES AND THE MACHIAVELLI (M) SCALE. THE OTHER 3 TESTS CONSISTED OF SUB-TESTS 2, 3, AND 4 OF THE WATSON-GLAZER CRITICAL THINKING APPRAISAL, FORM AM; FORM A OF THE ABSTRACT REASONING PORTION OF THE DIFFERENTIAL APTUDE TEST; AND THE OBJECT SORTING TEST (OST) OF CONCEPT FORMATION. PREJUDICE WAS MEASURED BY THE USE OF 9 OF THE 15 ITEMS OF THE E SCALE DEVELOPED BY ADORNO. THESE ITEMS DEAL WITH ATTITUDES TOWARD VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS: NEGROES, PUERTO RICANS, AND JEWS. IN THE 1949-50 STUDY, THE CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNMENT TO THE "MORE" OR "LESS" PREJUDICED GROUPS WAS BASED ON SEPARATION BY 2 JUDGES OF THOSE SUBJECTS WHO WERE "VERY" AND "SOMEWHAT" UNPREJUDICED FROM THE "SOMEWHAT" AND "VERY" PREJUDICED RESPONDENTS. SUBJECTS IN 1959, WERE ASSIGNED TO THE MORE PREJUDICED GROUP IF THEY RECEIVED A SCORE THAT INDICATED THAT THEY "AGREED SOMEWHAT" OR "STRONGLY AGREED" WITH A STATMENT DEROGATORY OF AN ETHNIC GROUP. SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER PERFORMANCE AMONG THE LESS PREJUDICED GROUP WAS OBTAINED ON BOTH THE WATSON-GLAZER (DEDUCTIVE REASONING) AND THE DIFFERENTIAL APTITUDE TEST (INDUCTIVE REASONING). RESULTS ON THE OST WERE IN THE PREDICTED DIRECTION AND SIGNIFICANT AT THE 0.10 LEVEL. THE MORE PREJUDICED GROUP HAD A LOWER MEAN IQ THAN DID THE LESS PREJUDICED GROUP. THE VIEW WAS CONFIRMED THAT COGNITIVE ABILITY AND ETHNIC PREJUDICE WERE NEGATIVELY CORRELATED. (14 REFERENCES)

31496
AUTHORS: Schaff, Adam
ADDRESS: Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
TRTITLE: /Some problems of alienation./
TITLE: Problemov alienacji.
SOURCE: Studia Socjologiczne
SOURCEID: 15:5-36, 1964.

Discussed is K. Marx's concern with alienation in the light of the present situation in Poland. The problem of alienation is defined as the problem of the relation between the individual, society, and the products of man. The question is raised as to whether the liquidation of private property under socialism automatically abolishes all alienation. Marx and Engels thought that such a liquidation was a pre-condition of the end of alienation. But the question must now be viewed in the light of the existence of the socialist state, especially in Poland, something that did not exist in the nineteenth century. Under socialism the state has not vanished; it has survived as an instrument of power and as an administrator of power. This is one reason why alienation of man by the state still survives under socialism. Another reason is that although class has been abolished under socialism, social stratification still survives. Alienation through work also still survives because human products still have the characteristics of goods. While the family is changing under socialism into a more rational social unit, the traditional form of the family survives, as does the alienation that goes with it. Finally there are alienations by nationalism and racism, both of them survivals of capitalism. Alienation must not be denied; it continues under socialism.

31548
AUTHORS: Gottlieb, David
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Goal aspirations and goal fulfillments: differences between deprived and affluent American adolescents.
SOURCE: American Journal of Orthopsychiatry
SOURCEID: 34(5):934-941, 1964.

From data collected among Negro and white students in both segregated and interracial high schools, it was found that socio-economic status, race, and certain dependent variables were related. Lower-class background meant a lower level of parental education, higher incidence of family disorganization and residential mobility, and a greater number of peers. Occupational and educational aspirations, which related significantly to perceptions of teachers and goal orientation, also depended on race and socio-economic status. In a number of important ways, Negro youth do differ significantly from whites of similar economic background. Clearly, Negro youth are less likely than whites to perceive goal consensus between themselves and teachers. Perception as to the desire and ability of teachers to assist in goal attainment followed a similar racial pattern. The more positive perceptions are found in situations where Negro youth are referring to Negro teachers; here there is less cultural alienation. (1 reference)

31574
AUTHORS: Bullough, Bonnie
ADDRESS: University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.
TITLE: Alienation in the ghetto.
SOURCE: American Journal of Sociology
SOURCEID: 72(5):469-478, 1967.

Two samples of middle-class Negro subjects were investigated, one group living within the traditional Negro ghetto areas (N=106) and the other living in a predominantly white suburban area (N=104). In these home interviews, three aspects of the alienation complex were focused on: powerlessness; anomia, which in Seeman's scheme is called "normlessness"; and an orientation toward or away from the ghetto, which in Seeman's scheme would be called a type of "value isolation." The integrated subjects expressed fewer feelings of alienation; they felt less powerless and scored lower on the anomia scale. They tended also to orient themselves toward the mainstream of society rather than just the segregated institutions of the Negro subculture. It is argued that in the ghetto alienation takes on a circular characteristic; it not only is a product of ghetto living but helps keep people locked in the traditional residential pattern. (25 references)

39164
AUTHORS: Loiselle, Robert H.; Williamson, Lynn T.
ADDRESS: Chatham College, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TITLE: Perceptual defense to racially significant stimuli.

SOURCE: Perceptual and Motor Skills.
SOURCEID: 23(3):730, 1966.

The hypothesis is tested that subjects will demonstrate perceptual defense to racially critical stimuli significantly more than to racially neutral stimuli. The critical stimuli were color transparencies of a Negro man and a Negro woman, Negro man and white woman, and white man and Negro woman. The neutral stimuli were pictures of a white man and a white woman. The couples faced each other in a pose suggesting conversation. Subjects were 20 female Caucasian college students. The pictures were paired with 2 - digit numbers in a paired associate learning task, and after criterion was reached, the number were presented tachistoscopically below threshold at a constant rate of exposure. Significant differences were obtained for number of exposures to recognition for critical and neutral stimuli, and for the galvanic skin responses (GSRs) to those stimuli. Significant differences were also found between the GSRs to the white couple and the Negro couple. Using the Sherif - Hovland card sort technique as a measure of prejudice against Negroes, the group was divided into an antiNegro and a proNegro group. On the number of exposures to recognition measure, significant differences were found for the proNegrogroup between the critical and neutral stimuli and between the neutral stimuli and numbers associated with the Negro couple. No significant differences were found for the GSR measure. It appears that the Sherif - Hovland instrument measures a type of reaction unrelated to perceptual defense or that it measures sensitization to threatening stimuli rather than repression of these stimuli. 5 references. (author abstract modified)

43576
AUTHORS: Rosenblith, Judy F.; Allinsmith, Wesley.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois.
TITLE: The causes of behavior. Readings in child development and educational psychology.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed., Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1966. 608 p. $6.95.

Each chapter consists of essays or articles by prominent psychological investigators. The following determinants of behavior are discussed: biological basis, learning, interpersonal experiences, settings and specific stimuli, group membership, age or developmental stage, sex, and intelligence. Motivational resultants and specific educational implications are described. General theories are discussed in the introduction.

43845
AUTHORS: Ogston, D.; McAndrew, G. M.
ADDRESS: Department of Medicine, University of Aberdeen, England
TITLE: Attitudes of patients to clinical teaching.
SOURCE: British Journal of Medical Education (London).
SOURCEID: 1:316-319, 1967.

Repeated personal contact with patients in clinics is valuable in the training of medical students. The views of 100 successive patients who were used for teaching purposes in the male and female medical wards of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary were surveyed. These patients had been allocated to at least one medical student and were interviewed privately just before discharge from the hospital. Forty three interviewees were unaware that they might be used for clinical teaching practice, and 73 were unaware of their right to refuse examination by the students. However, the patients appeared to accept the need for their participation in the clinical training of medical students and the great majority cooperated wholeheartedly. A small minority (6) found examination by students an unpleasant experience but none thought that the students were discourteous. The survey showed that the problem of clinical teaching concerns those who do not refuse but find examination distasteful, because of embarrassment at bodily exposure or racial prejudice to colored medical students. Such patients should be screened and excluded from clinical teaching situations. 4 references.

51489
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Drug addiction in adolescents.
SOURCE: Lancet (London).
SOURCEID: No. 6709:654-655, 1952.

A general review of drug addiction in adolescents in the United States prior to 1952 is presented. It is estimated that there were between 48000 and 100000 addicts in the U. S. in 1951. One study indicated from 45000 to 90000 addicts in New York City alone. F.B.I. figures for the first half of 1951 show that almost half the narcotics offenders were under 25 years of age. No cases of heroin or morphine addicts under 21 years of age were reported in Bellevue Hospital, New York City, between 1940 and 1948; in 1949 there was 1 case, and in 1950, 11 cases. In the 1st 7 months of 1951, 260 of these youngsters were admitted, their ages ranging from 14 to 20. Most were Negro or Puerto Rican, and all were from Harlem, where young people suffer from discrimination against their racial groups and the rate of crime and disease is higher than anywhere else in New York. The addicts lose their aggressive and sexual drives, taking little interest in girls. Investigators found that these adolescents were nonaggressive and passive, having weak and superficial relationships socially but a close, empathetic relationship with their mothers. They live a fantasy life, withgrandiose daydreams, becoming increasingly isolated and withdrawn from social contacts and from the real world in which they feel inferior and insecure. 7 references.

63383
AUTHORS: Jacobs, Paul.
ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions
TRTITLE: /Causes of Los Angeles riots./
TITLE: Conclusion.
SOURCE: In: Jacobs, P., Prelude to riot.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1967. 298 p. (p. 285-295).

The major conclusions reached from the study into the underlying causes of the Watts riots in Los Angeles are presented. Although a few improvements have been made as a result of the violence, the basic conditions leading to civic unrest and rebellion still remain. The low priority given the urban crisis by local and national government is cited as a primary factor in the continuing unrest, as well as the tradition of racism and contempt for the poor that has prevailed over the nation's history. It is concluded that only through a reeducation of government and society regarding the real nature of life for the underprivileged can changes be implemented in the welfare, education, and penal systems that will aid in preventing the occurrence of such violence on an increasing scale.

81266
AUTHORS: Willie, Charles V.
ADDRESS: Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
TITLE: Education, deprivation and alienation.
SOURCE: Journal of Negro Education
SOURCEID: 34(3):209-219, 1965.

In this study of a low-income area of Washington, D. C., 1000 households were interviewed. The three basic revolutions--automation, urbanization, and human relations--that are confronting United States society are analyzed, and the responsibility of the schools to deal with them is suggested. It is asserted that the schools have a responsibility to homogenize the population by fostering the integration of all races and schools. It is concluded that racial segregation and discrimination in the enrollment of students in neighborhood schools lead to deprivation. Therefore it is recommended that the neighborhood school concept be renounced.

85570
AUTHORS: Stark, Rodney; Steinberg, Stephen.
ADDRESS: Survey Research Center, University of California, Berkeley, California
TITLE: It did happen here: an investigation of political anti-Semitism: Wayne, New Jersey, 1967.
SOURCEID: New York, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1967. 32 p. 50 .

A field report from the University of California's 5 year study of anti-semitism in America investigates political anti-semitism in Wayne, New Jersey, during 1967. This was an election year in Wayne, and 5 canadidates were running for 3 vacancies on the school board. Two of the candidates were Jews, 1 of whom was an incumbent. Another Jew was an incumbent not up for reelection. To avoid 3 Jews on the board, the school board vice president publicly advised against electing the Jewish candidates, and they were defeated. The report examines anti-semitic factors in the incident under the following topics: source of strain, precipitating events, formation of conflicting definitions of the situation, the aftermath, and the question of what should have been done.

91633
AUTHORS: Paul, Helmut; Herberg, Hans-Joachim.
ADDRESS: Kaiserbergstr. 6, 546 Linz (Rhein), Germany
TRTITLE: /Delayed psychic damages after political persecution./
TITLE: Psychische Spatschaden nach politischer Verfolgung.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. Basel, S. Karger, 1967. 396 p.

A new concept of appraisal medicine is presented in context of the German Federal Republic compensation programs for losses and damages incurred by former victims of Nazi persecution. Persecution in this sense includes not only imprisonment but any form of political or racial discrimination, life in the ghettos, and enforced life in hiding as well. For purposes of demonstrating causality, the process that results in delayed manifestation of psychic and physical symptoms is divided into 3 periods: (1) the persecution, (2) the recovery period, and (3) the later emergence of pathological symptoms. Findings from studies of these survivors have established a definite syndrome of concentration camp induced disorders despite the individual differences involved. The stress enduring attribute of man may vary, but it is limited; to some extent the finding upsets traditional neuroscientific theories. Survivors of the extermination camps are small in number but are of exceptional interest to science because of the extraordinary stress they endured.

91634
AUTHORS: Bondy, Curt.
ADDRESS: Psycholog. Institut d. Universitat Hamburg, Von-Melle-Park 16a, 2 Hamburg 13, Germany
TRTITLE: /Deprivation tolerance and deprivation situation./
TITLE: Versagungstoleranz und Versagungssituation.
SOURCE: In: Paul, H., Psychische Spatschaden nach politischer Verfolgung.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. Basel, S. Karger, 1967. 396 p. (p. 1-13).

Characteristics of individual thresholds of tolerance for deprivation are discussed and interpreted as they manifest themselves after 2 world wars and more recent political events. Individual tolerance levels for deprivation are known to exist; they are probably due in part to certain innate characteristics but are undoubtedly further developed and strengthened by a childhood environment that is secure. Similarly, early and continued deprivation during childhood serves to weaken the tolerance. The threshold is further influenced by affective ties, personal philosophy, and duration of deprivation. Discrimination for reasons of race or creed, and concentration camps and imprisonment, are both deprivation situations, the former more subtle than the latter. The extent of the psychological damage that results is a function of the severity and duration of the deprivation and the individual tolerance level; other adverse circumstances occurring in latter years may precipitate a reappearance of the original symptoms. 14 references.

91640
AUTHORS: Venzlaff, Ulrich.
ADDRESS: Psychischen Universitatsklinik, von-Siebold-Strasse 5, 34 Gottingen, Germany
TRTITLE: /Considerations regarding the compound effect of vegetative and hormonal factors reacting to persecution./
TITLE: Gutachten zur Frage des Zusammenwirkens erlebnisreaktiver, vegetativer und hormonaler Faktoren bei Verfolgungsschaden.
SOURCE: In: Paul, H., Psychische Spatschaden nach politischer Verfolgung.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed. Basel, S. Karger, 1967. 396 p. (p. 174-187).

A case history is used to illustrate the difficulties associated with the establishment of cause and effect relationships between political persecution and subsequent somatic functional disorders as they pertain to the determination of legal claims for damages. The case in point emphasizes the impact of psychological factors in racial discrimination, even when tangible organic damage is absent. The direct relationship between psychic stress and somatic response is exemplified in stress - triggered voice loss, irregularities in menstrual cycle and associated discomfort, and sterility: all characteristic persecution sequels related to atrophied endocrine glands caused by extreme psychophysical hardship. When the other emotional disorders of a claimant coincide with an internationally recognized persecution syndrome, the compensation evaluation is favorably influenced.

93929
AUTHORS: Bronz, Stephen H.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Claude McKay.
SOURCE: In: Bronz, S., Roots of Negro Racial Consciousness.
SOURCEID: New York, Libra, 1964. 101 p. (p. 66-89).

Claude McKay is characterized here as a poet, novelist, journalist, and polemicist, a man of extremes who acclaimed the vanguard of the Harlem Renaissance and later condemned as its perverter. Born in Jamaica, McKay enjoyed a near-idyllic childhood. By age 14, he had read widely and was a confirmed free-thinker and socialist. His education was completed with his introduction to an English squire who taught him French and expanded his reading. He wrote dialect poetry in which he attacked the hegemony of the white man in economic development and its implied racial prejudice. Unlike Countee Cullen, McKay had no inhibitions about condemning racial prejudice. He is discussed here as a peasant bard, as a protest poet, as an American critic, a Marxist, and a novelist. Weak in terms of literature, his novels are considered important because of their sociological content.

93996
AUTHORS: LaPiere, Richard T.
ADDRESS: Stanford University, Stanford, California
TITLE: The individual and his society: disagreements between sociology and psychoanalysis.
SOURCE: In: Schoeck, H., Psychiatry and responsibility.
SOURCEID: Princeton, New Jersey, D. Van Nostrand, 1962. 238 p. (p. 68-82).

Some concepts of contemporary sociology and psychoanalysis are examined in a study of the fundamental disagreements between the two disciplines. Sociologists for a time favored the view that society is designed for man's convenience by man and can therefore be revised in the broad sphere of man's welfare. Many psychologists, on the other hand, have clung to versions of biological determinism. Modern versions of biological determinism range from the simple racism of De Gobineau, used to explain differences in societies, to the explanation of specific aspects of society by examining the differential natures of the individuals involved. The historical background of sociological and psychological thinking in this area is reviewed and in particular attention is directed to the psychoanalytic view that tends to shift responsibility from the individual to society. The psychoanalysts seem to believe that society is something distinct from the individual: only in this way could they reasonably expect that society could have the capacity for limitless giving to the individual without securing contributions from him in return.

95233
AUTHORS: Marx, Gary T.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Black nationalism.
SOURCE: In: Marx, G., Protest and prejudice.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1967. 228 p. (p. 106-125).

Black nationalism as exemplified by the more racist and radical variety is investigated, with primary attention focused on the Black Muslims as being the dominant nationalist group. Any assessment of mood in the Negro community requires an analysis of the black nationalism issue and the extent of its support in the black community. An index of support for black nationalism used 2 issues from their platform -- refusal to fight for America and giving blacks their own country -- and 2 questions that gave respondents a chance to indicate the Muslims as the group doing the most to help Negroes, and Malcolm X as the individual doing the most. Results of responses to these questions would then be conservative in the sense that scoring as support of black nationalism would require less radical responses than those accepted by the Muslims. Based on the 4 index items used, less than 1% of the blacks interviewed would accept 3 of the statements, and less than 4% gave a pro black nationalist response to 2 of the 4. Other data are presented regarding differences and similarities of Muslim opinion on civil rights issues, police and violence, social participation, religion and some psychological factors. 19 references.

95234
AUTHORS: Marx, Gary T.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Negroes and Jews.
SOURCE: In: Marx, G., Protest and prejudice.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1967. 228 p. (p. 126-267).

A detailed analysis of Negro anti-Semitism is presented and discussed in terms of its prevalence in the Negro community. There has been a tendency to accept anti-Semitism as a "normal" component of the Negro community in the same sense that it may be regarded as "normal" in the American culture: because it is widespread and enduring. Several possibilities exist that could make the Negro pro-or Anti-Jew. For example, they have shared the problems of discrimination but Negroes could have a special set of grievances against Jews. The survey shows a variety of responses to questions designed as measures of anti-Semitism and an index of anti-Semitism shows 36% as nonanti-Semitic, 40% low, and 26% in the high and very high groups. Attempts are made to differentiate between anti-Semitism and hostility toward whites in general and the index used shows 75% of blacks thinking Jews are neither better nor worse than other whites. Each of these relationships is considered in detail. 39 references.

95235
AUTHORS: Marx, Gary T.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

TITLE: The white man.
SOURCE: In: Marx, G., Protest and prejudice.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1967. 228 p. (p. 168-197).

In a discussion of Negro beliefs about the white man, negative beliefs and feelings are considered exclusively although some positive stereotypes undoubtedly exist; anti-white sentiment is also considered in relation to anti-Semitism. In particular, the discussion is concerned with beliefs by blacks about whites, antiwhite and anti-Semitic attitudes. In general, the vast majority of blacks do not consistently hate or feel hostile toward whites, but this is not to be construed as anything favorable. Although in one sample only 7% said "most Negroes hate whites," only 5%said "most Negroes like whites." It is also significant that white tolerance increases among whites as age decreases; the opposite tendency being true among blacks. Additional analyses are discussed as they relate to the sources of antiwhite attitudes and anti-Semitism. 34 references.

95236
AUTHORS: Marx, Gary T.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Civil rights and tolerance.
SOURCE: In: Marx, G., Protest and prejudice.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1967. 228 p. (p. 198-213).

The separate analytical themes of Negro attitudes toward the civil rights struggle and attitudes toward whites are united in a discussion of the degree to which concern with civil rights is compatible with tolerance toward whites. Data related to protest and prejudice show the black nationalists to be the most antiwhite, although there are indications that as concern with civil rights increases so does tolerance. There is not, however, any way to evaluate overall increase or decrease in antiwhite hostility. Among major findings, many of which are contrary to popular belief about the Negro mood, are the following: about one third of the black population was consistently militant; few seem strongly antiwhite; blacks prefer Jews: militancy is negatively related to antiwhite and anti-Jewish feelings; overall, religiosity inhibits militancy; conventional civil rights groups and leaders were most popular; few Negroes are strong supporters of the Muslims; the least privileged Negroes are the least militant. 28 references.

96036
AUTHORS: Andreski, Stanislav.
ADDRESS: University of Reading, England
TITLE: Racial conflict.
SOURCE: In: Andreski, S., The uses of comparative sociology.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1965. 383 p. (p. 261-307).

Various aspects are presented of 3 instances of discrimination on a large scale, and the rationale behind the prejudice is examined; the cases studied areSouth Africa, Latin America, and antisemitism. The South African society is discussed in terms of the rationality of racial discrimination, stratification of the white population, and various singular features of the society, including the Indians, degree of mental suffering, politics, racial purity, and manners of the rich. Characteristics of the distinctiveness of South Africa are also explained. Latin America is divided into three categories as far as race is concerned: those of Amerindian descent (Mexico, for example), those where Europoid elements predominate (Argentina), and the predominantly negroid (Caribbean nations). Each group is considered and problems compared to those in North America. Antisemitism is interpreted primarily as an economic manifestation but considerable background information is also provided.

96043
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TRTITLE: /South African society from a broad sociological perspective./
TITLE: Introduction.
SOURCE: In: van den Berghe, P., South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. (p. 3-12).

An analysis is presented of South African society in its entirety, from a broad sociological perspective. South Africa is a pluralistic society in which a variety of political systems, economies, and linguistic, religious, and racial groups coexist. The society is of special sociological interest because in a period that saw a rapid decolonization throughout the world, its governmental policies and racial attitudes have remained virtually unchanged; the continuation of these anachronistic practices is still more implausible because South Africa has a thriving and dynamic industrial economy. The nature of racial discrimination practiced in South Africa makes objective analysis difficult for a Westerner steeped in the concept of universal equality; South Africa is neither presented as a white man's country with a backdrop of natives nor are the white South Africans presented as peculiarly perverse. The position here is that racialism is a product of a historical tradition that has been regularly reinforced by a social environment.

96044
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TITLE: The historical background.
SOURCE: In: van den Berghe, P., South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. (p. 13-37).

The historical background of South Africa and its policies of racial discrimination are traced from its beginning in 1652 with the establishment of the first European settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. Sporadic intrusions by the Portuguese prior to that time left no permanent record. Originally established as a way station for Dutch vessels sailing from Holland to the East Indies, the colonists were soon emancipated and allowed to settle as free burghers; this was the starting point of slavery. Slavery continued until 1834 when it was abolished throughout the British Empire. Initially, the status of slave or free man and of Christianity was the primary criterion of social stratification but, by the end of the seventeenth century, a rigid stratification system based on race was firmly established. Early accounts indicate that most slaves were kindly treated and were indeed better off in some respects than European servants. The background of trekking and expansion is also reviewed. 37 references.

96048
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TITLE: Socio-political conflicts: native policy.
SOURCE: In: van den Berghe, P., South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. (p. 110-154).

The theory and means advocated and implemented by the White governments of South Africa to rule over the Africans and perpetuate European supremacy are examined. The basic aims and principles of all South African governments since Union as regards native, or race, policy are as follows: (1) the maintenance of paternalistic White domination; (2) racial segregation and discrimination in those areas threatened by equality of competition between Whites and nonWhites; and (3) the perpetual subjugation of nonEuropeans, and particularly the Africans. The ideology of paternalism is discussed and viewed as a useful rationalization of European domination that appears to reconcile despotism with justice. The native policies are an outgrowth of European ethnocentrism combined with White racialism. The Whites considered themselves culturally superior and endowed with greater innate capacities than the Africans.

96050
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TITLE: The economic system and its dysfunctions.
SOURCE: In: van den Berghe, P., South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. (p. 183-216).

Three factors are considered in an analysis of the imbalances and contradictions inherent in the South African system of production. The factors are: imbalances inherent to an economy in transition from underdevelopment to industrialization; economic dysfunctions arising from private and official discrimination; and tensions arising from the specific relationship that exists between economic and political power. Disparities in income between Whites and nonWhites are pointed up by the fact that in 1 period the purchasing power of Whites increased 46% while that of the Africans decreased 6.5%. In the 1953 - 1954 period, about three fourths of the national income accrued to Whites who constituted less than 20% of the population. Other disruptive consequences of industrialization and the economic effects of racial discrimination and prejudice are analyzed.

96053
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TITLE: Some theoretical considerations.
SOURCE: In: van den Berghe, P., South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. (p. 265-281).

Some of the theoretical implications for sociology that are posed by the unique nature of the South African society are considered. In this examination of the primary nature of that society, emphasis is on its salient characteristic: that is, its racial syndrome. South Africa cannot be discussed in any of its many facets without an eventual return to the questions of race. In that regard it is an extreme case in terms of persistence and thoroughness with which the system of racial inequality is maintained. The most important consequences of racialism in South Africa are (1) the lack of value consensus it produces, and (2) the constitution of what is termed the social pluralism (opposed to cultural pluralism) of the country. Considerable attention is devoted to the character of pluralism, and the effect of pluralism in compartmentalizing societies into autonomous subsystems. Within the complexities of the South African society is seen reason for expanding the boundaries of current sociological theory and a challenge to construct a theory that would be more generally applicable.

96054
AUTHORS: Andreski, Stanislav.
ADDRESS: University of Reading, England
TITLE: The uses of comparative sociology.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1965. 383 p. $6.50.

The methodology of comparative sociology is used in an extensive analysis of social, philosophical, and political aspects of contemporary problems. The methodology itself is first considered in introductory material that is, in many respects, strongly critical of current sociological theory. Comparative analysis of major social problems demonstrates that far reaching theoretical conclusions can be attained that can be of great importance in making political decisions. Among the subjects treated are various broad social structures, such as feudalism, agrarian bureaucracy, and despotism, the relationship between religion and capitalism and an analysis of the essential characteristics of a totalitarian state, so defined as to include all communist countries except Poland. Aspects of racial prejudice are covered in an examination of South Africa, Latin America, and in an economic interpretation of antisemitism. The question of a probable convergence of communism and capitalism is also addressed.

96061
AUTHORS: van den Berghe, Pierre L.
ADDRESS: University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
TITLE: South Africa, a study in conflict.
SOURCEID: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1967. 371 p. $2.45.

An analysis is presented of the South African society with emphasis on the historical development of racialism and its subsequent influence on the character of that society; the analysis is in terms of sociological interest and theory. The culture and status of the modern country are described and conflicts are differentiated that are seen as precursors to the destruction of the White supremacy regime. A symptomatology is isolated and viewed as an unqualified prerevolutionary upheaval. Because of the nature of the problems involved, little chance is seen for peaceful resolution of political differences. A lack of consensus of value is characteristic of the South African society and implications of this value problem for the societies' future are dealt with at length. The virtual unanimity of censure that has been brought to bear on the government is held to be irresistible and leading to inevitable and radical change. Extensive statistical data and bibliography are included in appendices.

96160
AUTHORS: Marx, Gary T.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Social Relations, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Protest and prejudice: a study of belief in the black community.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1967. 228 p.

The mood of black America is investigated, measured, evaluated, and interpreted on the basis of comprehensive data obtained in public opinion polls that were conducted by blacks among blacks. The climate of opinion on civil rights, and the sociological and psychological factors involved in developing militancy are discussed in detail. The influence of other factors such as religion is also examined as related to protest and prejudice. Questions about Negro antiSemitism are explored and attitudes toward whites in general are measured and discussed. The findings reported are contrary, in many respects, to those one might expect if based on impressions from the mass media. There is certainly less militancy and less black nationalism as measured by Negro support of the Black Muslims. Antiwhite hostility is a factor of concern and seems to be increasing among younger blacks, contrary to the increased tolerance found among younger whites. Results also show a tendency for tolerance to increase with concern about civil rights movements. 230 references.

475
AUTHORS: RUSMORE, JAY T.
ADDRESS: PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY, SAN JOSE STATE COLLEGE, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: TESTS, INTERVIEWS & FAIR EMPLOYMENT.
SOURCE: PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.
SOURCEID: 31(2):50-55, 1968.

A SURVEY OF EXISTING EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES, EMPHASIZING TESTING, AND ATTEMPTING TO IDENTIFY MINORITY EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH NEEDS WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ASSIST THE CALIFORNIA FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION. EMPLOYERS USING MORE THAN 100 UNSKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED EMPLOYEES IN MANY DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES WERE USED IN THE SAMPLE. INTERVIEW AND OBSERVATIONAL DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM ON-SITE VISITS BY A PSYCHOLOGIST AND A GRADUATE STUDENT. THE INTERVIEWERS WERE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND FAIR-EMPLOYMENT ATTITUDES OF THE HIGHER LEVEL PERSONNEL, BUT WERE DISMAYED WITH THE TECHNICAL PERFORMANCE AND CAPABILITY OF THE TYPICAL PERSONNEL OPERATION. OF THOSE INTERVIEWED, 70 PER CENT FELT THAT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WERE EFFECTIVE IN IMPROVING THE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES OF THOSE WHO MIGHT SUFFER FROM DISCRIMINATION; 74 PER CENT WOULD LIKE TO HIRE QUALIFIED MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS. BETTER RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS WERE MENTIONED AS METHODS TO ENLARGE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. CONCERNING THE TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF TESTING, MOST EMPLOYERS FAILED TO PROVIDE AN INTERRUPTION-FREE WORKPLACE FOR TESTING; 74 PER CENT OF THE ORGANIZATIONS GAVE THE TEST RESULTS TO SUPERVISORS (WHO ARE NOT TRAINED TO INTERPRET TEST RESULTS); AND ONLY 13 PER CENT REQUIRED SPECIAL TRAINING OF THE PEOPLE WHO ADMINISTERED TESTS. WHILE MOST OF THE RESPONDENTS HAD FAIR-MINDED EMPLOYMENT POLICIES, NEITHER THE EMPLOYER NOR THE APPLICANT IS PROTECTED FROM UNCONSCIOUS OR INADVERTENT DISCRIMINATION. UNCONSCIOUS DISCRIMINATION CAN BE AVOIDED BY SELECTING INTERVIEWERS WHOSE UNCONSCIOUS ATTITUDES ARE UNBIASED, USING SEVERAL INTERVIEWERS FOR EACH APPLICANT, AND ASSIGNING THE INTERVIEWER ONLY A DATA GATHERING AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FUNCTION. INADVERTENT DISCRIMINATION OCCURS WHEN TESTS ARE USED INVALIDLY. IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A PREDICTOR TO BE VALID AMONG A MAJORITY GROUP BUT NOT VALID WITH A MINORITY GROUP. SOME LONG ESTABLISHED EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS HAVE SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE BUT DO NOT PREDICT JOB SUCCESS. (6 REFERENCES)

504
AUTHORS: ROYSTER, VERMONT.
ADDRESS: WALL STREET JOURNAL, 30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
           10004.
TITLE: THINKING THINGS OVER. THE LYSENKO SYNDROME.
SOURCE: WALL STREET JOURNAL.
SOURCEID: 171(101):P.18., MAY 22, 1968.

FOR MANY YEARS WESTERN SCIENTISTS HEAPED SCORN ON SOVIET BIOLOGY AND GENETICS WHICH WERE THEN DOMINATED BY THE THEORIES OF DR. TROFIM LYSENKO, WHO PREACHED THAT ACQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS OF REPRODUCING ORGANISMS WOULD BE PASSED ON GENETICALLY TO THEIR OFFSPRING. THE LYSENKO THEORY ACCORDED WELL WITH MARXIST PHILOSOPHY THAT PEOPLE CHANGED BY MARXIST INDOCTRINATION WOULD PASS ON THESE CHANGES GENETICALLY TO THEIR OFFSPRING. IT WAS GOOD POLITICAL BIOLOGY. THE LYSENKO THEORIES WERE APPLIED TO PRACTICAL PROBLEMS INCLUDING BREEDING OF FEED GRAINS. IN PRACTICE, THIS RESULTED IN WASTED TIME, MONEY, AND EFFORT. EVENTUALLY THIS WISHFUL-THINKING SCIENCE WAS DISCREDITED, EVEN IN RUSSIA. SO IT IS IRONIC THAT OUR OWN SCIENTIFIC AND INTELLECTUAL COMMUNITY IS SHOWING SIGNS OF THE LYSENKO SYNDROME, AGAIN OVER A QUESTION OF GENETICS. DR. WILLIAM SHOCKLEY HAS ASKED FOR AN OBJECTIVE INQUIRY TO DETERMINE, AS HE THINKS MAY BE THE CASE, THAT THERE IS TAKING PLACE A GENETIC DETERIORATION IN THE POTENTIAL FOR INTELLIGENCE AMONG THE LOWER STRATA OF OUR POPULATION. IF TRUE, THIS WOULD MEAN A LARGE PART OF OUR PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS ARE MISDIRECTED, FUTILE, AND SELF-DEFEATING. AN ADDITIONAL EXPLOSIVE INGREDIENT IS THE POSSIBILITY RAISED BY DR. SHOCKLEY THAT THIS GENETIC DETERIORATION IS MORE WIDESPREAD AMONG LOWER STRATA NEGROES, THUS RAISING THE CHARGE OF RACISM. DR. SHOCKLEY HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO

GET HIS STUDY. A MEETING BEFORE WHICH HE WAS TO SPEAK HAS BEEN CANCELLED. HE HAS CREDENTIALS WORTHY OF RESPECT, INCLUDING THE NOBEL PRIZE. IT IS FOOLHARDY TO SUPPOSE THAT A PROBLEM WILL DISAPPEAR BY REFUSING TO LOOK AT IT.

WE SHOULD KNOW WHETHER HE IS RIGHT OR WRONG, AND WE WILL BE SERVED NO BETTER THAN THE RUSSIANS IF OUR MEN OF INTELLECT FALL VICTIM TO THE LYSENKO SYNDROME.

609
AUTHORS: HERSEY, JOHN.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: THE ALGIERS MOTEL INCIDENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BANTAM BOOKS, 1968. 334 P. $1.25.

DURING THE WEEK OF THE 1967 DETROIT, MICHIGAN RACE RIOTS, NEWSPAPERS REPORTED THAT THREE NEGROES HAD BEEN KILLED IN A SNIPER BATTLE AT THE ALGIERS MOTEL. THIS BOOK IS A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEATH OF THESE YOUTHS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN PRESENT AT THE MOTEL INCIDENT; STATEMENTS FROM THE POLICE; AND COURT RECORDS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THIS WAS NOT AN INCIDENT OF POLICE SUPPRESSION OF CIVIL DISORDER BUT OF UNWARRANTED POLICE BRUTALITY AND WHITE RACISM.

717
AUTHORS: CAMPBELL, ANGUS; SCHUMAN, HOWARD.
ADDRESS: INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIV. OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.
TITLE: RACIAL ATTITUDES IN FIFTEEN AMERICAN CITIES.
SOURCE: SUPPLEMENTAL STUDIES FOR THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORD.
SOURCEID: WASH., D. C., U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, 1968. P. 1-67.

THIS IS A PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A SURVEY OF THE PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDES OF MORE THAN 5,000 NEGROES AND WHITES IN 15 MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES. IN EACH CITY A CROSS-SECTION OF THE POPULATION OF EACH RACE, AGED 16 TO 69 YEARS, WAS INTERVIEWED IN EARLY 1968. FOR THE PRESENT REPORT THE RESULTS OF 15 CITIES HAVE BEEN COMBINED. SUBURBAN WHITE SAMPLES WERE ALSO DRAWN AROUND TWO OF THE CITIES IN ORDER TO STUDY CITY VS. SUBURBAN DIFFERENCES. TEN QUESTIONS WERE ASKED ABOUT NEGRO PREFERENCES FOR SEPARATE OR INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES IN SUCH AREAS AS SCHOOLS, STORES, AND INFORMAL FRIENDSHIP. SEPARATISM APPEALS TO FROM 5 TO 18 PERCENT OF THE NEGRO SAMPLE, DEPENDING ON THE QUESTION. EVEN ON QUESTIONS HAVING THE LARGEST APPEAL, HOWEVER, MORE THAN THREE-QUARTERS INDICATED A CLEAR PREFERENCE FOR INTEGRATION. THE REASONS GIVEN FOR THIS PREFERENCE SUGGEST THAT THE DESIRE FOR INTEGRATION REPRESENTS A COMMITMENT TO PRINCIPLES OF NON-DISCRIMINATION AND RACIAL HARMONY. HOWEVER, A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF NEGROES WANT BOTH INTEGRATION AND BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS AND IDENTITY. A MAJOR SOURCE OF DISCONTENT LIES IN THE CONTINUED PERCEPTION BY MANY NEGROES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION; ALTHOUGH 19 OUT OF 20 WHITES ARE OPPOSED IN PRINCIPLE TO DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT; A THIRD OF THE NEGRO SAMPLE BELIEVE THEY HAVE EXPERIENCED SUCH DISCRIMINATION. NOT ALL NEGROES PERCEIVE DISCRIMINATION AS A SEVERE PROBLEM: ABOUT ONE OUT OF FOUR TEND TO DE-EMPHASIZE ITS CURRENT SIGNIFICANCE. NEARLY FOUR OUT OF FIVE NEGROES INTERVIEWED BELIEVE IT POSSIBLE TO GET AHEAD IN SPITE OF PREJUDICE AND DISCRIMINATION. ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE WHITE SAMPLE BELIEVE THAT MANY NEGROES MISS OUT ON GOOD JOBS BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION, AS AGAINST TWO-FIFTHS OF THE NEGRO SAMPLE WHO HOLD THE SAME BELIEF. SUPPORT FOR NON-DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT IS OVERWHELMING, WITH 35 PERCENT OF THE WHITE SAMPLE TAKING THIS VIEW. RESISTANCE TO EQUAL TREATMENT APPROACHES HALF THE SAMPLE IN THE AREA OF HOUSING. MOST NEGROES SEE RIOTS PARTLY OR WHOLLY AS SPONTANEOUS PROTESTS AGAINST UNFAIR CONDITIONS AND RECOMMEND REMOVING THESE CAUSES AS THE MAIN WAY OF PREVENTING FUTURE RIOTS. ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE WHITE POPULATION VIEWS RIOTS IN THIS WAY, WHILE ANOTHER THIRD EMPHASIZE THEIR CRIMINAL CHARACTER, AND THE REST MIX BOTH VIEWS IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS. THE PROPORTION OF NEGROES WHO SEE VIOLENCE AS A USABLE TACTIC VARIES FROM

6 TO 15 PERCENT ON THREE HYPOTHETICAL QUESTIONS. THE PERCENTAGE OF WHITES WHO SAY THEY WOULD JOIN VIGILANTE ACTIVITY IS NEARLY AS GREAT (FIVE PERCENT) AS THE PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES WHO SAY THEY WOULD JOIN A RIOT (EIGHT PERCENT). THE HIGHEST PROPENSITY FOR VIOLENCE IS FOUND AMONG YOUNG MALES OF BOTH RACES.

6346
AUTHORS: CLARK, RAMSEY.
ADDRESS: DEPT. OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
TITLE: REMARKS TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE, SEPTEMBER 18.
SOURCEID: WASHINGTON, D. C., 1968. 10 P.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL URGES THE COMMISSION TO CAST ITS NETS WIDELY, SHUN NO RELEVANT AVENUE OF INFORMATION, APPLY THE TESTS OF SKEPTICISM, AND FIND THE TRUTH. OF 3.8 MILLION SERIOUS CRIMES REPORTED TO POLICE IN 1967, 494,500, ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL, WERE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE: MURDER, RAPE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND ROBBERY. TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THESE WERE CRIMES OF VIOLENT POTENTIAL RATHER THAN VIOLENCE AS AN END IN ITSELF. INDIVIDUAL CHANCES OF BEING THE VICTIM OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE ARE ONCE IN FOUR HUNDRED YEARS, ONE IN 146,800 PER DAY. MUCH CRIME, MAINLY AGAINST PROPERTY, IS NOT REPORTED. STATISTICS ARE QUESTIONABLE AND INCOMPLETE. THE PROBLEM IS NOT RATE OF INCREASE, BUT MEANS OF REDUCTION. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE ARE USUALLY SOLVED, WITH CLEARANCE RATES OF 88 PERCENT FOR MURDER, 69 PERCENT FOR AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 61 PERCENT FOR RAPE, AND 30 PERCENT FOR ROBBERY, CONTRASTING WITH OVERALL CLEARANCE RATE OF 20 PERCENT FOR SERIOUS CRIME. NEGROES ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY INVOLVED AS PERPETRATORS AND VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES. MOST MURDERS OCCUR AMONG FRIENDS OR WITHIN FAMILIES. POOR PEOPLE ARE MORE OFTEN VICTIMS OF CRIME THAN NON-POOR. IN CHICAGO IN 1967, FOR EXAMPLE, A NEGRO GHETTO DWELLER HAD A ONE TO 77 CHANCE OF PHYSICAL ASSAULT, A MIDDLE CLASS CITIZEN A ONE IN 2,000 CHANCE, AND AN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS OR WEALTHY SUBURBANITE, ONE CHANCE IN 10,000. IN 1964, 60 PERCENT OF ALL ARRESTS IN LOS ANGELES TOOK PLACE IN WATTS, WHERE ONLY 15 PERCENT OF THE PEOPLE LIVE. THREE OUT OF FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS OFFENSES IN 1967 HAD PRIOR ARREST RECORDS, TYPICALLY, THEY HAD TEN-YEAR CRIME CAREERS, SIX ARRESTS, THREE CONVICTIONS, AND TWO PRISON SENTENCES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 80 PERCENT OF FELONIES ARE COMMITTED BY PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF CRIME BEFORE. YET 95 PERCENT OF THE INADEQUATE BUDGET FOR PRISONS, JAILS, PROBATION AND PAROLE GOES FOR CUSTODY. EFFORTS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM ARE SHUNNED. EFFORTS WITH YOUTH MUST BE INCREASED. GUN CONTROL IS ESSENTIAL. NON-VIOLENT CROWD CONTROL IS PRAISED AND URGED. POLICE VIOLENCE IN EXCESS OF AUTHORITY IS DEEMED THE MOST DANGEROUS VIOLENCE OF ALL.

11551
AUTHORS: CLEARY, T. ANNE; HILTON, THOMAS L.
ADDRESS: U. WISCONSIN
TITLE: AN INVESTIGATION OF ITEM BIAS.
SOURCE: EDUCATIONAL & PSYCHOLOGICAL MEASUREMENT
SOURCEID: 1968, 28(1), 61-75.

EXAMINED THE VARIATION OF PRELIMINARY SCHOLASTIC APTITUDE TEST (PSAT) ITEM SCORES IN DIFFERENT RACIAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC (SES) GROUPS. THE QUESTIONS ASKED WERE WHETHER (1) THE TEST ITEMS ARE EQUALLY DIFFICULT FOR ALL GROUPS, (2) THE GROUP MEAN SCORES ACROSS ITEMS DIFFER BY GROUPS, OR (3) BOTH GROUP MEANS AND RELATIVE SCORES ON INDIVIDUAL ITEMS CHANGE AS A FUNCTION OF RACE, SES WITHIN RACE, OR BOTH. FROM THE BIVARIATE PLOTS OF SUMS OF ITEM SCORES, IT WAS APPARENT THAT THERE WERE FEW ITEMS PRODUCING AN UNCOMMON DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PERFORMANCE OF NEGRO AND WHITE STUDENTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, GIVEN THE STATED DEFINITION OF BIAS (IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUAL TEST ITEMS), THE PSAT FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES IS NOT BIASED FOR THE GROUPS STUDIED. THE QUESTION OF BIAS AS A TOTAL TEST SCORE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GROUPS WAS NOT CONSIDERED. (COPYRIGHT, 1968 BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.)

13737
AUTHORS: DIETZ, SHEILA; JOHNSON, JANET W.
ADDRESS: STATE U. NEW YORK, BUFFALO
TITLE: PERFORMANCE OF LOWER- AND MIDDLE-CLASS CHILDREN ON A DISCRIMINATION REVERSAL TASK.
SOURCE: PSYCHONOMIC SCIENCE
SOURCEID: 1968, 11(6), 191-192.

INVESTIGATED A DISCRIMINATION REVERSAL LEARNING TASK, WITH FORM THE RELEVANT AND COLOR THE IRRELEVANT DIMENSION, USING A COUNTERBALANCING OF ORDER OF POSITIVE FORM. ALTHOUGH NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN ACQUISITION, CHILDREN TOOK MORE TRIALS REVERSING TO SQUARES THAN TO CIRCLES. NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN LOWER- AND MIDDLE-CLASS WHITE AND NEGRO CHILDREN IN AVERAGE TRIALS TO ACQUISITION OR REVERSAL. (COPYRIGHT, 1968 BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.)

14677
AUTHORS: APTER, DAVID E.
ADDRESS: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: NKRUMAH, CHARISMA, AND THE COUP.
SOURCE: DAEDALUS.
SOURCEID: 97(3): 757-792, 1968.

OVERWHELMING POPULAR SUPPORT HAD RALLIED TO KWAMA NKRUMAH AND HIS CONVENTION PEOPLE'S PARTY IN GHANA. WHEN GHANA CAME INTO BEING IN 1957, THERE WAS GOOD WILL ON ALL SIDES. TODAY, NKRUMAH IS IN EXILE IN GUINEA, AND THERE IS LITTLE SENTIMENT FOR HIS RETURN. THE CURRENT TENDENCY IS TO VIEW NKRUMAH'S GHANA AS A HOUSE OF CARDS, A GOVERNMENT INFLATED OUT OF PROPORTION BY CONTEMPORARY LIBERAL OBSERVERS ANXIOUS ONLY TO SEE GOOD IN EVERYTHING AFRICAN. TO DESCRIBE NKRUMAH AS A "CHARISMATIC" LEADER WAS TO CONFUSE TEMPORARY POPULARITY FOR SOMETHING MORE PROFOUND. FOR A TIME HE HAD EXCEPTIONAL NORMATIVE SIGNIFICANCE. HE TRIED TO REACH HIS GOALS BY RELYING ON A SMALL, BUT CRUCIAL BAND OF FOLLOWERS FOR WHOM, AND FOR A SHORT WHILE, HE PLAYED THE ROLE OF A CHARISMATIC LEADER. A PARLIMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN GHANA WILL HAVE TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF NKRUMAISM WITHOUT NKRUMAH. THE PUBLIC SEEMS TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN THOSE WHO FEAR ANY STRONG CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AFTERMATH OF NKRUMAH AND THOSE WHO FEEL A POWERFUL CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS ESSENTIAL FOR STABILIZATION. THE CONCEPTION OF CHARISMA AS CHARM AND POPULARITY MISTAKES TEMPORARY ENTHUSIASM FOR PERSONALIZED LEADERS FOR SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL. THE TERM CHARISMA IS MEANINGFUL AND CAN BE APPLIED TO NKRUMAH DURING THE YEARS 1949 TO 1954 UNTIL NKRUMAH WAS OVERTHROWN BY AN ARMY COUP. LIFE IN THE VILLAGES HAD BECOME POORER. THE ECONOMY WAS BEING GROUND DOWN TO PAY FOR THE REGIME--THE FATE OF ALL CHARISMA IN COUNTRIES WITH LOW RATES OF DEVELOPMENT. NKRUMAH'S MOST IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENT WAS TO CONFRONT COLONIALISM, RACISM, AND REVOLUTION IN AN AFRICAN CONTEXT. (43 REFERENCES)

14696
AUTHORS: LEO, JOHN.
ADDRESS: NEW YORK TIMES, 229 WEST 43 ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. 10036
TITLE: NEGRO PARANOIA ASSAYED IN BOOK.
SOURCE: NEW YORK TIMES.
SOURCEID: 117(40,364):P. 30, JULY 25, 1968.

WHITE RACISM FORCES THE AMERICAN NEGRO TO LEAD A LIFE OF "CULTURAL PARANOIA" AND OFTEN PUSHES HIM OVER THE BRINK INTO TRUE PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA. PARANOIA, A WITHDRAWAL FROM REALITY, WITH DELUSIONS OF PERSECUTION, IS BY FAR THE MOST COMMON FORM OF MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG BLACK AMERICANS ACCORDING TO DR. WILLIAM H. GRIER, A BLACK PSYCHIATRIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO AND CO-AUTHOR OF THE BOOK, "BLACK RAGE", A PSYCHOLOGICAL PORTRAIT OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO (BASIC BOOKS PUBLISHERS). THE BOOK ARGUES THAT THE RAGE OF BLACK MEN IS BEGINNING TO BREAK THROUGH A COMPLEX SET OF PSYCHIC DEFENSES, ERECTED IN THE TIME OF SLAVERY AND LITTLE CHANGED SINCE. BENEATH "THE COOL STYLE"

OF INGRATIATING DEFERENCE AND PASSIVITY THE NEGRO HAS BEEN SPENDING ENORMOUS AMOUNTS OF PSYCHIC ENERGY TO MASK SUFFERING AND RAGE. UNDER SLAVERY THE BLACK MAN WAS A PSYCHOLOGICALLY EMASCULATED AND DEPENDENT HUMAN BEING. TIMES AND CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED BUT BLACK MEN CONTINUE TO EXHIBIT THE INHIBITIONS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THAT HAD THEIR GENESIS IN THE SLAVE EXPERIENCE. THE "BLACK NORM" IS A SET OF DEFENSIVE CHARACTER TRAITS THAT THE AMERICAN NEGRO MUST ACQUIRE. THESE TRAITS ARE: (1) CULTURAL PARANOIA (EVERY WHITE MAN AND EVERY SOCIAL SYSTEM IS THE ENEMY UNTIL PROVEN OTHERWISE); (2) CULTURAL DEPRESSION (SADNESS AND INTIMACY WITH MISERY); (3) CULTURAL ANTISOCIALISM (AN ACCURATE READING OF ONE'S ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH LAWS ARE NEVER QUITE RESPECTED BECAUSE THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROTECT WHITES NOT NEGRO). TO REGARD THE BLACK NORM AS PATHOLOGICAL AND ATTEMPT TO REMOVE SUCH TRAITS BY TREATMENT WOULD BE A MISTAKE AS THIS IS A BODY OF CHARACTERISTICS ESSENTIAL TO LIFE FOR BLACK MEN IN AMERICA AND THE THERAPIST MUST RECOGNIZE THIS. RAGE IS RAPIDLY RISING IN THE BLACK COMMUNITY AND WHITES MUST "GET OFF THE BACKS" OF NEGROES IF THEY WISH TO AVOID A CONFLAGRATION.

14716 L5
AUTHORS: COWLES, ARTHUR W.
ADDRESS: KOPPERS COMPANY, INC., PITTSBURGH, PA.
TITLE: BUSINESSMEN AND NEGRO LEADERS WEIGH THEIR CURRENT CONCERNS.
SOURCE: CONFERENCE BOARD RECORD.
SOURCEID: 5(7): 20-22, 1968.

WHILE PARTICIPATION BY BUSINESS AND NEGRO COMMUNITY LEADERS IN MEETINGS TO SOLVE COMMON PROBLEMS OFTEN REVEALS A TREMENDOUS LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OTHER'S VIEWPOINT, IT IS NEVERTHELESS ENCOURAGING THAT SUCH MEETINGS ARE TAKING PLACE. THERE SEEMS TO BE A GROWING AWARENESS BY BUSINESSMEN OF THE NEED TO CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON THE SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF OUR LIVES. BUSINESS CAN COMMUNICATE THE NEED FOR PARTICIPATION AND CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION TO NOT ONLY ITS STOCKHOLDERS BUT ALSO ITS WORKERS, WHOSE ATTITUDES ARE OFTEN NOT AS ENLIGHTENED AS THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S. THE OBJECTIVES WHICH MUST COME FIRST IN OUR SOCIETY HAVE TO BE RE-EXAMINED TO CONCENTRATE ON THOSE WHICH HELP MANKIND. THE EFFICIENCY OF BUSINESS METHODS CAN BE APPLIED TO CREATING NEW PUBLIC AGENCIES AND ELIMINATING THOSE NO LONGER SERVING A USEFUL PURPOSE. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS CAN BE SUPPORTED AND EVALUATED BY INDUSTRY TO HELP TRAIN FUTURE WORKERS. NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES CAN BE DEVELOPED. OPINION IS DIVIDED ON WHETHER IT IS DESIRABLE TO CREATE BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN THE GHETTO, FOR THIS MAY PERPETUATE RATHER THAN ELIMINATE THE GHETTO. SOCIAL CHANGE AND LEGISLATION CAN BE LOBBIED FOR MORE EFFECTIVELY BY BUSINESS. NEGRO-ORIENTED BUSINESSES CAN BE SUPPORTED FINANCIALLY AND TAUGHT HOW TO DEVELOP. WHILE RACIAL PREJUDICE HAS HELD BACK PROGRESS SO THAT IT WILL NOT BE OVERCOME BY THE PRESENT GENERATION OF BUSINESS, IT IS HEARTENING THAT YOUNG PEOPLE OF BOTH RACES ARE LEARNING TO LOOK AT THE WORLD DIFFERENTLY.

14984 L5
AUTHORS: TERRIS, MILTON.
ADDRESS: PROFESSOR OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, NEW YORK MEDICAL
COLLEGE, 5TH AVE. AT 106 ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. 10029
TITLE: A SOCIAL POLICY FOR HEALTH.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
SOURCEID: 58(1)5-12, 1968.

AN ADVANCING INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS CREATED IMPORTANT NEW ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS. THE SHARP DICHOTOMY BETWEEN BEHAVIORAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACHES IS POSSIBLE ONLY WHEN THE ENVIRONMENT IS CONCEIVED IN A PUREY PHYSICAL SENSE. SOCIETY HAS CREATED THE HAZARDS WITH WHICH WE NOW CONTEND IN THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT LARGELY DETERMINES INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR. PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE ESSENTIALLY SOCIAL IN CHARACTER AND CAN ONLY BE SOLVED IN TERMS OF SOCIAL POLICY. PUBLIC HEALTH WORKERS MUST PERSUADE SOCIETY TO TAKE MEASURES NEEDED TO DEAL WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS AND TO PARTICIPATE IN THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. THERE IS GREAT VALUE IN

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS THAT CHANGE INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR FOR THEY ARE IMPORTANT SOCIAL MEASURES FOR HEALTH. THEY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON, HOWEVER, TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER EFFECTIVE DISEASE-PREVENTION APPROACHES. TWO CURRENT HEALTH HAZARDS ARE CIGARETTE SMOKING AND ALCOHOL. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO FORMULATE AND IMPLEMENT A SOCIAL POLICY WHICH RECOGNIZES THE GRAVITY OF THE HAZARDS POSED BY THESE PROBLEMS. THE POLICY MAY INCLUDE (1) PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISING, (2) PROVISION OF SUBSIDIES TO ENABLE FARMERS TO SWITCH THEIR OPERATIONS OVER TO OTHER COMMODITIES, (3) INCREASE IN TAXATION TO DISCOURAGE USE. A THIRD HEALTH PROBLEM, CORONARY HEART DISEASE, COULD BE CONTROLLED BY PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENT AND BY DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METHODS OF ALTERING TYPES OF FATS USED IN FOOD PROCESSING. ONE AREA IN WHICH SOCIAL POLICY FOR HEALTH HAS UNDERGONE A DECISIVE CHANGE IS IN HEALTH CARE WHICH IS BASED ON A COMBINATION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE AND GENERAL TAXATION. MEDICARE MARKS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ABOLITION OF THE CHARITY SYSTEM OF MEDICINE. A NATIONAL HEALTH CARE PROGRAM SHOULD BE A COMMODITY OPEN TO ALL PEOPLE. THE CONCERN OF TREATMENT SHOULD INCLUDE REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENT TO THE MAXIMUM POSSIBLE LEVEL OF SOCIAL FUNCTION. IT SHOULD ADOPT 2 PROCEDURES: (1) EARLY DIAGNOSES AND (2) PREVENTIVE SUPERVISION. GENERAL SOCIAL POLICY MUST BE AWARE THAT POVERTY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION PERSIST AS POWERFUL CAUSES OF ILL HEALTH; ALSO, MILITARY EXPENDITURES CREATE OBSTACLES TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC WELL-BEING.

15123
AUTHORS: CHAIKLIN, HARRIS.
ADDRESS: SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, MD.
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: SOCIAL AREA AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.
SOURCE: SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.
SOURCEID: BEGAN FEBRUARY 1968. CONTINUING.

THIS STUDY EXAMINED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL AREA AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY IN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, USING A MODIFICATION OF THE SHEVKY-BELL SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS TYPOLOGY. THIS TYPOLOGY IS COMPRISED OF THE THREE INDEXES: SOCIAL RANK MEASURED BY OCCUPATION AND EDUCATION; URBANIZATION MEASURED BY WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE; FERTILITY AND SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING UNITS; AND SEGREGATION MEASURED BY RACIAL COMPOSITION. THE PATHOLOGIES STUDIED WERE: ALCOHOLISM, INFANT MORTALITY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, MENTAL RETARDATION, PSYCHONEUROTIC DISORDERS, SCHIZOPHRENIA, SUICIDE, SYPHILIS AND TUBERCULOSIS. DATA FOR THE SOCIAL AREA ANALYSIS WERE COMPILED FROM THE 1960 CENSUS BULLETINS, AND THE PATHOLOGY DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM THE BALTIMORE CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT; THE BALTIMORE CITY JUVENILE COURT; AND THE MARYLAND PSYCHIATRIC CASE REGISTER. USING CENSUS TRACTS AS THE BASIC UNIT OF ANALYSIS, A SCORE FOR EACH TRACT WAS COMPUTED FOR THE THREE INDEXES MENTIONED ABOVE. THESE INDEXES WERE THEN COMBINED TO FORM A THREE DIMENSIONAL TYPOLOGY SHOWING THE SOCIAL AREAS OF BALTIMORE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EACH PATHOLOGY AND SOCIAL AREAS WAS EXAMINED BY COMPARING THE INCIDENCE OF THE PATHOLOGY RANKED BY CENSUS TRACT QUARTILES TO EACH INDEX. ALSO PARTICIPATING IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ROBERT CAIN; CHARLES L. HELLMAN; MARGARET SEBASTIAN; HILLARD M. HARRISON; JOHN D. RUSINKO; GORMAN B. DAVIS; ANN B. KNIFFIN; RUTH L. BLAIR; JANICE MCGOURTY MCDONALD.

15143
AUTHORS: TURNER, WILLIAM W.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: THE POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, G. P. PUTNAM, 1968. 319 P. $6.95.

THE RELUCTANCE OF THE POLICE TO ADAPT TO CHANGING SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IS SUPPORTED BY THEIR TURN-BACK-THE-CLOCK IDEOLOGY, THEIR ANIMOSITY TOWARD POLITICAL AND RACIAL MINORITY GROUPS, AND THEIR IDENTIFICATION WITH CHAUVINISTIC ORGANIZATIONS. THE DILEMMA OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IS THAT WITH AN ACCELERATING CRIME RATE, THE NUMBER OF CRIMES SOLVED REMAINS STATIC. THE "CRIME GAP" IS AGGRAVATED BY THE PRESSURES OF SOCIETY TO PUT A STOP TO VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS AND TO

RESORT TO ILLEGAL POLICE METHODS. IT IS SYMPTOMATIC OF THEIR INCREASING PERPLEXITY OVER HOW TO COPE WITH TODAY'S CRIME. EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK, LOS ANGELES, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, OAKLAND, BERKELEY, DALLAS, AND NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENTS REVEALS RACIAL PREJUDICE AMONG POLICEMEN, RESISTANCE TO THE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, AND CLANISH HOSTILITY TOWARD CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARDS. THE POLICE MENTALITY, ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND THE UNACKNOWLEDGED BUT POWERFUL POLICE LOBBY IN WASHINGTON, D. C. ARE ALSO TREATED.

15149
AUTHORS: GOLDBERG, ARTHUR J.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TIMES OF STRESS.
SOURCE: JUDICATURE.
SOURCEID: 52(2):54-56, 1968.

THE TROUBLES OF OUR CITIES SHOULD SERVE TO REMIND US THAT LAW RESTS ON MUCH MORE THAN COERCION. LAW MUST HAVE POLICE POWER, BUT IT IS BY NO MEANS SYNONYMOUS OR COTERMINOUS WITH POLICE POWER. IT IS MUCH LARGER IN ITS CONCEPTION AND ITS REACH. ALL THE POLICE POWER IN CREATION COULD NOT LONG UPHOLD A SYSTEM OF LAW THAT DID NOT MEET THE REASONABLE EXPECTATIONS AND LEGITIMATE NEEDS OF PEOPLE AND CORRECT THEIR LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT WE RECOGNIZE THAT IF THE LAW IS REALLY TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE PROBLEMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND POVERTY, IT MUST MAKE ITSELF FELT NOT AT THE END OF THE POLICEMAN'S NIGHTSTICK, BUT RATHER IN JUST AND EQUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR THE RIGHTING OF WRONGS. MUCH OF THE ANSWER TO THE CONDITIONS WHICH BREED CRIME LIE IN THE LAW: NOT THE LAW OF THE POLICE BLOTTER BUT THE LAWS THAT GOVERN EDUCATION, JOBS, HOUSING AND PUBLIC FACILITIES OF ALL KINDS.

15311
AUTHORS: DICKEY, ANTHONY.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF KENT, KENT, ENGLAND
TITLE: PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1965, S.6 (INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED).
SOURCE: CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NO. SEPTEMBER:489-496, 1968.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER SECTION 6 OF THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1965, WHICH HAS BEEN INCORPORATED IN THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968, INVOLVES CHARGES THAT THE OFFENSE OF INCITEMENT TO RACIAL HATRED IS AN UNWARRANTED RESTRAINT ON FREE SPEECH, AND THAT PROSECUTIONS UNDER SECTION 6 REPRESENT A POLITICAL WEAPON WHICH IS EASILY USED AGAINST ONE SECTION OF THE POPULATION. A REVIEW OF THE 15 CASES UNDER SECTION 6 INDICATES THE FOLLOWING: (1) ACTIONS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT AGAINST NINE WHITE AND SIX COLORED PEOPLE OVER ISSUES OF ANTI-COLORED IMMIGRATION, ANTI-SEMITISM, AND BLACK POWER, THUS DISCREDITING THE ACCUSATION THAT SANCTIONS DO NOT APPLY TO BOTH THE WHITE AND COLORED COMMUNITIES; (2) THE CONVERSATION OF THE ORDINARY MAN-IN-THE-STREET HAS NOT BEEN IMPERILED BY THE SECTION; AND (3) THE PRECEDENTS APPEAR TO LIMIT APPLICATION OF THE LAW TO EXTREME RACIALISTS, ORGANIZERS OF PROPAGANDA WHICH MIGHT BE SHOWN TO ENGENDER RACIAL HATRED WHICH BEGETS VIOLENCE. (21 REFERENCES)

15361
AUTHORS: FLANNAGAN, ROSS.
ADDRESS: 217 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
TITLE: POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS. (PRESENTED AT THE 14TH ANNUAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON POLICE AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, MAY 1968).
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1968. 5 P.

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO THE WELFARE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, IN GENERAL, AND TO THAT OF THE POLICE AND DISSIDENT GROUPS, IN PARTICULAR, THAT SOME WAY BE FOUND TO HALT THE VICIOUS CYCLE OF RACISM, FEAR, AND

VIOLENCE. THE POLICE ARE IN A POSITION TO BREAK THIS CHAIN OF INCREASINGLY VIOLENT ACTION BY EXERCISING THEIR PROFESSIONAL CAPACITY FOR PATIENCE AND RESTRAINT. THE FUTURE OF POLICE AS A PROFESSION DISTINCT FROM THE MILITARY DEPENDS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF LESS VIOLENT MEANS FOR ORDERING SOCIETY. POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS A TWO-WAY STREET: THE COMMUNITY MUST INCREASE ITS UNDERSTANDING OF THE LAW AND THE ROLE OF POLICE; THE POLICE SHOULD ACCEPT AND ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. THE POLICE, AS SERVANTS OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY, MUST EXPOSE AND INVEST THEMSELVES IN TENSE NEIGHBORHOODS IN ORDER TO DISPEL NEGATIVE IMAGES. COMMUNITY ATTENTION SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON SITUATIONS WHICH, IF UNCORRECTED, MAY CAUSE TROUBLE. POLICE TRAINING SHOULD BE LESS THEORETICAL AND MORE PROBLEM ORIENTED. DURING CIVIL DISORDERS, CLEARLY IDENTIFIED UNARMED INTERRACIAL TEAMS OF CITIZENS SHOULD ACT AS A THIRD-PARTY LIAISON BETWEEN POLICE AND THE MINORITY GROUP COMMUNITY AND PERFORM AN EMERGENCY SERVICE ROLE. A PILOT POLICE TRAINING PROJECT FUNDED BY THE FORD FOUNDATION WAS SET UP IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK TO DETERMINE THE RELEVANCE OF THE "CRITICAL INCIDENT" AND "ROLE PLAYING" TECHNIQUES FOR TRAINING POLICE TO COPE WITH CIVIL DISORDERS AND RACIAL VIOLENCE.

15403
AUTHORS: LAWYER, DAVID N., JR.
ADDRESS: THACHER SCHOOL, OJAI, CALI. 93023
TITLE: THE DILEMMA OF THE BLACK BADGE.
SOURCE: POLICE CHIEF.
SOURCEID: 35(11):22-25, 1968.

DURING THE CIVIL DISORDERS IN CLEVELAND IN JULY 1968, TEMPORARILY, ALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AND WHITE POLICE OFFICERS WERE REMOVED FROM THE AREA, LEAVING A SMALL FORCE OF BLACK POLICEMEN AND CIVILIANS TO RESTORE LAW AND ORDER. THE FAILURE OF THIS EXPERIMENT DRAMATIZED THE DILEMMA OF THE NEGRO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. IN THE PAST, NEGRO POLICE HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED PRIMARILY TO BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS. THERE IS SOME JUSTIFICATION FOR THIS. THE BLACK POLICEMAN'S PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMUNITY CAN LEAD TO EARLIER ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE, INCREASED SOLUTION OF CRIME, AND GOOD COMMUNITY RELATIONS. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH NEGRO POLICE HAVE AN ADVANTAGE OVER WHITE OFFICERS IN RACIALLY TENSE AREAS, THEY SHOULD NOT PATROL MINORITY COMMUNITIES EXCLUSIVELY. BLACK AND WHITE POLICE SHOULD WORK TOGETHER IN INTEGRATED TEAMS. AS LONG AS SEGREGATION APPEARS TO EXIST WITHIN THE POLICE FORCE, EFFORTS TO IMPROVE POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS WILL NOT BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY THE BLACK COMMUNITY. A STUDY OF THE ATTITUDES OF BLACK AND WHITE POLICE OFFICERS TOWARD INTEGRATED PATROLS REVEALED THAT MOST OFFICERS PREFER TO WORK WITH ANOTHER OFFICER OF THEIR OWN RACE. IF THOSE OFFICERS WHO HAVE NO OBJECTIONS WERE ASSIGNED TO INTEGRATED TEAMS TO SET THE PATTERN, IT IS LIKELY THAT OBJECTIONS ON THE PART OF OTHER OFFICERS WOULD DECREASE. (6 REFERENCES)

15492
AUTHORS: MOMBOISSE, RAYMOND M.
ADDRESS: DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND RIOT PREVENTION.
SOURCEID: SPRINGFIELD, ILL., CHARLES C. THOMAS, 1968. 257 P.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF RIOTS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN THE LAST FEW YEARS ACCENTUATE THE NEED FOR RIOT PREVENTION. THE ONLY EFFECTIVE WAY TO CONTROL A RIOT IS TO PREVENT IT. THIS BOOK OUTLINES THE BASIC CAUSES OF RIOTS AND CONSIDERS THE PROBLEM OF PREJUDICE, PARTICULARLY ITS EFFECTS ON POLICE WORK. IT SETS FORTH AN AFFIRMATIVE PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS DESIGNED TO AID THE POLICE IN ELIMINATING THE ROOTS OF THE PROBLEM, ENCOMPASSING THE ENTIRE FIELD OF POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS. MANY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS USED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL, WITH STRESS PLACED UPON THE ROLE OF THE INDIVIDUAL POLICE OFFICER, HIS MENTAL ATTITUDE, HIS TRAINING AND HIS DEPORTMENT. A SPECIAL SECTION ON YOUTH IS INCLUDED.

15569
AUTHORS: RINELLA, VINCENT J., JR.
ADDRESS: SCHOOL OF LAW, WAYNE STATE UNIV., DETROIT, MICH.
TITLE: POLICE BRUTALITY AND RACIAL PREJUDICE: A FIRST CLOSE LOOK.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF URBAN LAW.
SOURCEID: 45(3/4):773-804, 1968.

THE PHRASE "POLICE BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES" DESCRIBES A VARIETY OF UNDESIRABLE ACTIVITIES BROUGHT ABOUT AND MOTIVATED BY AN INTERRELATED SERIES OF NUMEROUS COMPLICATED FACTORS, MOST OF WHICH OWE THEIR EXISTENCE NOT TO RACIAL PREJUDICE, BUT TO THE PROFESSIONAL ROLE THE POLICEMAN MUST PLAY, THE NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION HE IS A PART OF, AND THE OFTEN IMPOSSIBLE AND CONFLICTING TASKS WE HAVE CHARGED HIM WITH PERFORMING. TO DEAL WITH VERBAL ABUSE, A GROUP OF SOLUTIONS MAY RECOMMEND THEMSELVES, WHILE TO REDUCE THE INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL ATTACK OR DISCRIMINATION, A NUMBER OF SEPARATE AND DISCRETE REFORMATIVE METHODS MAY BE REQUIRED. BECAUSE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PRESSURES IMPOSED ON POLICEMEN, MOST EXPRESSIONS OF BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES OR OTHER MINORITY GROUPS MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE TO ELIMINATE WITHOUT A TOTAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND A REDEFINITION OF THE OFFICER'S ROLE IN SOCIETY. ALTHOUGH UPON OBJECTIVE CONSIDERATION IT SEEMS THAT RACIAL PREJUDICE IS RARELY A COMPONENT OF CAUSE OF POLICE BRUTALITY TOWARD NEGROES, STILL, FROM THE NEGRO'S VANTAGE-POINT, POLICE ABUSE IS INEXCUSABLE AND IS USUALLY PERCEIVED AS A MANIFESTATION OF PREJUDICE. (AUTHOR'S ABSTRACT, ED.) (99 REFERENCES)

16140
AUTHORS: EISENSTEIN, MORRIS L.
ADDRESS: UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS, INC., 819 VAN SICLEN AVE.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y. 11207
TITLE: PROJECT SUMMARY: REDUCING DELINQUENCY THROUGH INTEGRATING DELINQUENTS AND NON-DELINQUENTS IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION.
SOURCE: UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS, INC.
SOURCEID: BEGAN JULY 1, 1965. SCHEDULED COMPLETION JUNE 30, 1968.

DELINQUENCY IS ONE RESPONSE TO A CONFLICT OVER LIFE POSSIBILITIES. THIS PROJECT WILL ATTEMPT TO DEMONSTRATE THAT ALTERNATE RESPONSES, WHICH CAN REDUCE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, CAN BE DEVELOPED THROUGH THE INTERACTION OF DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT YOUTH IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION. A NUCLEUS OF 20 DELINQUENT AND PRE-DELINQUENT YOUTH, NEGRO, PUERTO RICAN, AND WHITE, MAINLY FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES, WILL BE INTEGRATED WITH NON-DELINQUENT YOUTH, NEGRO AND WHITE, MAINLY MIDDLE-CLASS. THEY WILL RECEIVE INTENSIVE LEADERSHIP TRAINING IN A NINE-WEEK SUMMER CAMP, OPERATED BY THE UNITED COMMUNITY CENTERS OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. ON THEIR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY, THEY WILL USE THE LEADERSHIP SKILLS THEY HAVE ACQUIRED TO DEMONSTRATE THE ABILITY OF YOUTH, IN COOPERATION WITH ADULTS, TO DEVELOP POSSIBILITIES IMPORTANT TO YOUTH, THROUGH INVOLVING THE LARGER COMMUNITY, BOTH YOUTH AND ADULT. THE FORMS THIS COOPERATION WILL TAKE WILL DEPEND UPON THE DECISIONS OF THE YOUTHS AND THE SUPPORT PROVIDED BY ADULT STRUCTURES IN THE COMMUNITY. THE PROCESS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION WILL BE BUILT AROUND A NUMBER OF INTERRELATED CONCEPTS: (1) INTEGRITY: THE CONSISTENCY BETWEEN BELIEF AND BEHAVIOR; (2) INTEGRATION (THE RICHNESS OF DIFFERENCE): A SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS REJECTION OF PATTERNS OF EXCLUSION, AVOIDANCE, AND SEGREGATION (NEGRO-WHITE, RICH-POOR, ADULT-YOUTH); (3) THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY; (4) STRUGGLE AS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION. OTHER PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THIS PROJECT ARE: ROSEMARIE HERNANDEZ, FANNIE EISENSTEIN, AND MARTIN EISENBERG. A PUBLICATION RELATING TO THIS PROJECT IS: EISENSTEIN, FANNIE P.; EISENSTEIN, MORRIS L. TESTING A VALUE SYSTEM IN A NEIGHBORHOOD CRISIS. CHILDREN, 15(2):1968.

16161
AUTHORS: SKOLNICK, JEROME H.
ADDRESS: AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1155 E. 60TH STREET, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS 60637
TITLE: THE POLICE AND THE URBAN GHETTO. (RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

          OF THE AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION 1968, NO. 3)
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION, 1968. 29 P.

ANY INQUIRY INTO THE ROLE OF POLICE IN CONTRIBUTING TO OR PREVENTING CIVIL DISORDERS WITHIN THE URBAN GHETTOS OF THE UNITED STATES MUST BEGIN WITH A CLEAR RECOGNITION OF HOW BAD THE SITUATION IS. ONE ASPECT OF THIS SITUATION IS THE RACIAL PREJUDICE OF THE POLICE. THIS ATTITUDE RESULTS IN POLICE USE OF DIFFERENT STANDARDS FOR BLACK AND WHITE PEOPLE IN THE URBAN GHETTO. HOSTILITY AND HATRED THEREBY AROUSED IN GHETTO DWELLERS REINFORCES POLICE BIGOTRY AND SOCIAL ISOLATION FROM BLACK CITIZENS. TO IMPROVE THESE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE RESPONSE OF THE WHITE POPULATION IN PARTICULAR MUST BE CHANGED, SINCE IT IS FUNDAMENTALLY WHITE BIGOTRY ANDTHE ACCOMPANYING NARROW CONCEPTION OF SELF-INTEREST WHICH LEADS TO BLACK HOSTILITY. POLICE TRAINING SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED, IN RELATION TO ACTUAL POLICE WORK. POLICE MUST DEVELOP A CONCEPTION OF LEGAL AS OPPOSED TO MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONALISM: THEY MUST LEARN TO OBSERVE LEGAL RESTRAINTS. THE CIVIC COMMUNITY MUST SUPPORT COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULE OF LAW BY REWARDING POLICE FOR OBSERVING CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES. EACH MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENT SHOULD HAVE A CENTRALIZED POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT. SUCH A UNIT COULD SERVE TO TRAIN MEN TO BE FED INTO OTHER UNITS. POLICE TRAINING CENTERS SHOULD CHANGE THEIR EMPHASIS FROM POLICE SERVICE TO PUBLIC SERVICE: THEY SHOULD BE COMPOSED HALF OF POLICE AND HALF OF SOCIAL WORKERS. A SEPARATE DIVISION FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL SERVICES COULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE POLICE PRECINCT, TERMED A "NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE CENTER," WHICH WOULD NOT BE USED AS AN OUTPOST FOR STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE. A MODEL GRIEVANCE ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE DRAFTED FOR AMERICA'S CITIES, WHICH WOULD BE STANDARD THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. THE AREA OF CRIMINAL LAW AIMED AT ENFORCING CONVENTIONAL MORALITY REQUIRES RADICAL REVISION UNDER STRONG LEADERSHIP BOTH AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS. THERE HAS BEEN A DRAMATIC FAILURE OF LEADERSHIP ON THE PART OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN BOTH THE AREAS OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND IN THE NEEDED REVISIONS IN SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW. ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO UNDERLYING REASONS FOR CIVIL DISORDERS RATHER THAN TO AN ABSTRACT NEED FOR "LAW AND ORDER."

19157
AUTHORS: COLES, ROBERT.
ADDRESS: HARVARD UNIVERSITY HEALTH SERVICES, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TITLE: NORTHERN CHILDREN UNDER DESEGREGATION.
SOURCE: PSYCHIATRY.
SOURCEID: 31(1):1-15, 1968.

OBSERVATIONS OF AND INTERVIEWS WITH NEGRO CHILDREN IN BOSTON WHO HAD BEEN BUSSED TO A WHITE SCHOOL, THE WHITE CHILDREN, THEIR PARENTS, AND TEACHERS SHOWED THAT THE NEGRO CHILDREN DID NOT SUFFER ANY SIGNIFICANT MEDICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC INJURY AS A RESULT OF THE BUSSING. THEY TENDED, EVENTUALLY, TO FEEL MORE AT EASE WITH WHITE CHILDREN AND TO IMPROVE IN THEIR SCHOOLWORK. THEIR DRAWINGS AND STATEMENTS PROGRESSIVELY INDICATED LESS ANXIETY AND MORE COMPETENCE. IN GENERAL, NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE NORTH EVIDENCE MORE EXPLICIT ANGER TOWARD WHITE PEOPLE THAN THOSE IN THE SOUTH, AND THEIR RACIALLY CONNECTED FEARS AND RESENTMENTS ARE EXPRESSED LESS HESITANTLY TO THE WHITE OBSERVER. THEY OFTEN TAKE PERSONALLY WHAT SOUTHERN NEGROES CAN ATTRIBUTE TO SEGREGATION; IT IS PERHAPS EASIER FOR CHILDREN TO UNDERSTAND A CLEAR-CUT CASTE SYSTEM THAN TO RECONCILE CONTRADICTIONS AND AMBIGUITIES. THE BOSTON EXPERIENCE, AS WELL AS THAT OF OTHER CITIES, SHOWS THAT THE NORTHERN WHITE CHILD DOES NOT SUFFER ACADEMICALLY FROM BUSSING. LIKE THE NORTHERN NEGRO CHILD, HE HAS TROUBLE RECONCILING VARIOUS ATTITUDES AND CONTRADICTIONS RECEIVED FROM PARENTS. HE TENDS TO BE LESS VISIBLY AND STRONGLY ANTAGONISTIC TO HIS NEW NEGRO CLASSMATES, BUT TENDS TO KEEP HIS DISTANCE LONGER. BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE 5 AND 6-YEAR-OLDS, IN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH, KNOW THEIR RACE-LINKED, CLASSBOUND FUTURE AND CAN EXPRESS IT. THEY ARE, HOWEVER, ABLE TO PROFIT BY NEW EXPERIENCES DESPITE THE UNYIELDING FEARS OF THEIR ELDERS. (15 REFERENCES)

19172
AUTHORS: YOUNG, WHITNEY M., JR.
ADDRESS: NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TITLE: TELL IT LIKE IT IS.
SOURCE: SOCIAL CASEWORK.
SOURCEID: 49(4):207-212, 1968.

DURING THIS CRITICAL PERIOD IN THE UNITED STATES, THE ADULT VALUE SYSTEM AND THE ADULTS WHO MAKE THAT SYSTEM ARE AT STAKE. THE CHOICE BEFORE AMERICA IS EITHER TO INDULGE IN GENOCIDE, FORMALIZE APARTHEID, OR LIVE UP TO ITS HISTORICAL COMMITMENT. RIOTS HAVE BROUGHT THIS TO THE SURFACE, FOR THEY HAVE EVIDENCED THE POOR RACE RELATIONS THAT EXIST. IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, THE RIOTS WILL BE SEEN AS HAVING PRODUCED SOME OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIVE RESULTS: (1) THE NEGRO HAS BECOME ACKNOWLEDGED AS A PERSONALITY TO BE DEALT WITH, WHICH IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE HE HAS BEEN NOT SO MUCH A VICTIM OF EXCESSIVE BIGOTRY AS OF EXCESSIVE APATHY. (2) TRUE COMMUNICATION EMERGED. THE FEARS, RESENTMENTS, AND LATENT PREJUDICES OF PEOPLE FROM ALL AROUND THE COUNTRY CAME TO THE SURFACE. (3) THE PROBLEM OF THE NEGRO NOW HAS THE ATTENTION OF THE POWER STRUCTURE. SOCIAL AGENCIES HAVE A COMMITMENT TO ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN ORDER TO MAKE JUSTICE A REALITY AND THE KNOW-HOW ABOUT PEOPLE TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE. THEY MUST SPEAK OUT FOR THE STRENGTHS OF THE NEGRO AND WORK TOWARD THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TIMETABLE OF GOALS. THERE IS REASON FOR HOPE, FOR THE PROBLEM OF PREJUDICE IS NOT SO DEEP-SEATED THAT IT WILL TAKE GENERATIONS TO RESOLVE.

19331
AUTHORS: CLARK, KENNETH B.
ADDRESS: CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TITLE: THOUGHTS ON BLACK POWER.
SOURCE: DISSENT.
SOURCEID: 15(2):98,192-193, 1968.

THE BLACK-POWER MOVEMENT IS ESSENTIALLY RACIST AND BASICALLY REJECTS THE GOALS OF INTEGRATION; IT ATTEMPTS TO SEEK SOCIAL JUSTICE THROUGH AN INTENSIFICATION OF RACIAL SEGREGATION. BLACK-POWER ADVOCATES ARE NOT UNLIKE WHITE SEGREGATIONISTS, MANY OF WHOM GIVE LIP SERVICE TO THE GOALS OF JUSTICE BUT INSIST THAT IT BE OBTAINED THROUGH RACIAL SEGREGATION. BLACK POWER IS GENERALLY AN EMOTIONAL REACTION TO RACIAL INJUSTICE AND IS A PATHETIC MANIFESTATION OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AMERICAN RACIST DISEASE HAS INFECTED ITS VICTIMS. THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE WILL NOT BE HELPED IF WHITES WITHDRAW IN THE FACE OF BLACK-POWER PROVOCATIONS.

19340
AUTHORS: WILSON, JAMES Q.
ADDRESS: HOWARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
TITLE: THE URBAN UNEASE: COMMUNITY VS. CITY.
SOURCE: THE PUBLIC INTEREST.
SOURCEID: 12:25-39. 1968.

THE LAYMAN'S VIEWS OF URBAN PROBLEMS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF THE SCHOLARS AND THE ELITE. SCHOLARS IDENTIFY URBAN PROBLEMS AS POVERTY, RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, CRIME, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, POLLUTION, AND URBAN RENEWAL; IN FACT, THESE ARE NATIONAL, NOT EXCLUSIVELY URBAN, PROBLEMS. THE AVERAGE URBAN DWELLER THINKS LESS OF THESE MATTERS AND MORE ABOUT THE IMPROPER BEHAVIOR OF OTHERS IN PUBLIC PLACES AND THE BREAKDOWN OF NEIGHBORHOOD CONTROLS AND SELF-GOVERNMENT AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. DESPITE THIS, CITY GOVERNMENTS HAVE BECOME INCREASINGLY REMOTE FROM NEIGHBORHOOD CONCERNS, AND THE ISSUES THAT MOST CONCERN A NEIGHBORHOOD--THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND COMPETING STANDARDS OF PROPRIETY--ARE TYPICALLY THOSE ABOUT WHICH POLITICIANS CAN DO RELATIVELY LITTLE. PROGRAMS THAT SEEK TO ELIMINATE URBAN POVERTY WILL FAIL BECAUSE EVERY IMPROVEMENT IN PEOPLE'S INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT WILL INDUCE AN INCREASED MIGRATION OF MORE POOR PEOPLE TO THOSE CITIES. THE FUNDAMENTAL URBAN PROBLEMS, THOUGH PARTLY ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL, BASICALLY REFLECT QUESTIONS OF VALUES, IN WHICH CHANGE OCCURS VERY SLOWLY IF AT ALL. (1 REFERENCE)

19354
AUTHORS: WELLMAN, DAVID.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CALIF.
TITLE: THE WRONG WAY TO FIND JOBS FOR NEGROES.
SOURCE: TRANS-ACTION.
SOURCEID: 5(5):9-18, 1968.

THE CASE HISTORY OF TIDE, A FEDERALLY FUNDED PROGRAM FOR CAREER PLANNING FOR NEGRO YOUTHS, IS PRESENTED. AN OBSERVER WHO SAT IN ON CLASSES CONSISTING OF 25 MALE YOUTHS AGED 16-22 CONCLUDED THAT THE PROGRAM SIMPLY DID NOT MEET THEIR NEEDS. TIDE DID NOT TRAIN THEM FOR WORK, BUT TRIED TO MAKE THEM BELIEVE THAT IF THEY KNEW HOW TO GET JOBS, THEY COULD. THE YOUNG MEN SAW THROUGH THE SHAM AND REACTED BY INVERTING THE MEANING AND AIMS OF THE PROGRAM. THEY VIEWED IT AS A WAY TO PLAY GAMES, TAKE OUTINGS, VENT THEIR ANGER AND HOSTILITY ON HIGH-STATUS PEOPLE NORMALLY UNAVAILABLE TO THEM, AND TO EARN $5 A DAY PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT. IRONICALLY, THE VIEW THAT NEGRO YOUTHS, RATHER THAN SOCIETY, ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IS VERY SIMILAR TO THE FAMILIAR LINE OF WHITE RACISM. THIS FALLACY UNDERLIES MUCH OF THE WAR ON POVERTY'S APPROACH AND IS INDICATIVE OF THE SUBTLE FORMS RACISM IS TAKING TODAY. (4 REFERENCES)

19430
AUTHORS: GOODMAN, PAUL.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: REFLECTIONS ON RACISM, SPITE, GUILT, AND VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS.
SOURCEID: 10(10):18-23, 1968.

BOTH PARTS OF THE PREMISE OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS--THAT RACE PREJUDICE HAS SHAPED OUR HISTORY AND WHITE RACISM IS ESSENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE IN OUR CITIES--ARE NOT TRUE. THE SITUATION, RATHER, HAS DEVELOPED FROM A RAPACIOUS POLICY OF RURAL ENCLOSURE AND, IN PUERTO RICO, A RAPACIOUS MERCANTILISM THAT DROVE QUANTITIES OF UNPREPARED PEOPLE NORTH IN UNASSIMILABLE QUANTITIES. IT IS THE OLD STORY OF CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF SOCIAL COSTS FOR PRIVATE GAIN. WHITE AND BLACK RACISM ARE ELABORATED WITH REFERENCE TO RACIAL INTEGRATION AND SEPARATISM. THE ACTUAL SITUATION IN THE CITIES, WITHOUT FANCY CONSTRUCTS, IS THAT SOME ARE HURTING AND THE OTHERS DON'T CARE. THE VITALITY OF THE OPRESSED IS EXPRESSED IN SPITE: A PRIMITIVE METHOD OF COPING THAT PROVIDES A MEANS OF PRESERVING OR FINDING IDENTITY. A CHIEF USE OF SPITE IS TO MAKE OTHERS GUILTY. LIBERALS FEEL GUILTY, CONSERVATIVES CALL THE POLICE. HOWEVER, THE TANGIBLE AMENDS GROWING OUT OF GUILT ARE DISASTROUS BECAUSE NO GOOD HAS EVER COME FROM FEELING GUILTY. VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT METHODS OF DEALING WITH THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS ARE CONTRASTED. (1 REFERENCE)

19436
AUTHORS: KERNER, OTTO.
ADDRESS: OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
TITLE: REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, E. P. DUTTON, 1968. 608 P. $7.95.

THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS STATES THAT, AS A RESULT OF A COMPLEX OF SOCIAL FORCES, THE UNITED STATES IS MOVING TOWARD TWO SOCIETIES--ONE BLACK, ONE WHITE, SEPARATE AND UNEQUAL. CONTRIBUTING FACTORS INCLUDE PERVASIVE RACISM AND SEGREGATION, MIGRATIONS OF NEGROES INTO AND WHITES OUT OF THE CITIES, NEGRO UNEMPLOYMENT, DEMORALIZING CONDITIONS IN THE GHETTO, AND DISTRUST DUE TO UNEQUAL PROTECTION AND JUSTICE. THE HISTORY OF URBAN NEGROES IS UNLIKE THAT OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS, SINCE NEGROES HAVE THE ADDITIONAL HANDICAPS OF COLOR AND A MATRIARCHAL FAMILY STRUCTURE, AND THEY MIGRATED TO THE CITIES AT A TIME WHEN THE DEMAND FOR UNSKILLED LABOR WAS DECREASING. THE RIOTS, WHICH WERE PROFOUND EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEVANCE, HAVE INCREASED THE MUTUAL ALIENATION OF THE RACES. THERE APPEARED TO BE NO EVIDENCE OF ORGANIZATION AMONG THE

RIOTERS, WHO WERE PRIMARILY THE YOUNG AND THE MOST DISADVANTAGED. IMMEDIATE ALLEVIATION OF THE DANGER OF VIOLENCE IN THE CITIES IS ESSENTIAL. MEANS PROPOSED INCLUDE INVOLVEMENT OF GHETTO RESIDENTS IN SHAPING COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE PRACTICES (INCLUDING GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE), RESTRAINT OF FORCE WHEN DISORDERS DO OCCUR, AND REFORMS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICCE. A LONG-TERM, DETAILED PROGRAM IS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION, INCREASE THE POWER OF THE DISADVANTAGED TO MAKE THEIR OWN DECISIONS, AND IMPROVE INTERRACIAL COMMUNICATION. THE PROGRAM SHOULD INCLUDE EDUCATION, PROVISION OF JOBS AND HOUSING, AND WELFARE REFORMS. (74 REFERENCES)

19474
AUTHORS: KAHN, TOM.
ADDRESS: LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, NEW YORK N. Y.
TITLE: WHY THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN FAILED.
SOURCE: COMMENTARY.
SOURCEID: 46(3):50-55, 1968.

THE HISTORY OF THE POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN IS TRACED, INCLUDING THE DEBATE BETWEEN ITS LEADERS AND BAYARD RUSTIN, WHO HAD URGED A LIST OF SPECIFIC REALIZABLE DEMANDS. ALTHOUGH THE CAMPAIGN SUCCEEDED IN PUBLICIZING THE PROBLEM OF POVERTY, IT DID NOT ADVANCE MEASURES FOR ITS SOLUTION. IT WAS A FAILURE IN TERMS OF PROVIDING CLEAR PROGRAMMATIC ALTERNATIVES OR MAXIMIZING THE SIZE AND COHESION OF THE LIBERAL FORCES. DIVIDED BY INTERNAL CONFLICTS, IT SERVED TO FOCUS ATTENTION ON ITSELF AND THE DISORGANIZATION IN RESURRECTION CITY, RATHER THAN ON THE ISSUES OF POVERTY AND RACISM.

21512
AUTHORS: SPIEGEL, JOHN P.
ADDRESS: LEMBERG CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE, BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY, WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
TITLE: HOSTILITY, AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE.
SOURCE: MASSACHUSETTS PHYSICIAN.
SOURCEID: 27(5):56-62, 68, 1968.

MOST OF US HOLD CONTRADICTORY VIEWS ABOUT THE NATURE OF VIOLENCE. REACTIONS ARE USUALLY DEPENDENT UPON PRE-EXISTING ATTITUDES. PUBLIC ATTITUDES ARE USUALLY EITHER MORAL (ABSOLUTE OR RELATIVE) OR SCIENTIFIC. RIOTS ARE NOT NEW IN THE U.S. THEY CAN BE CONSIDERED UNDER 3 HEADINGS: (1) THE PRECONDITIONS, WHICH ARE VALUE CONFLICTS, (2) THE PHASE STRUCTURE OF THE RIOT, STARTING FROM A PRECIPITATING INCIDENT, AND WORKING THROUGH STREET CONFRONTATION, A ROMAN HOLIDAY, AND SIEGE, AND (3) THE AFTERMATH, IN WHICH CITY ADMINISTRATORS RESPOND BY MASSIVE DENIAL, INSINCERE RECOGNITION, OR SINCERE RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEMS AT HAND. THIS IS A STATE AND NATIONAL, AS WELL AS A CITY, PROBLEM.

21761
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: WHAT'S GOING ON IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES: MORE CHAOS COMING.
SOURCE: CHANGING TIMES.
SOURCEID: 22(8):17, 1968.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT THERE WILL BE MORE STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES THIS FALL, ON SUCH ISSUES AS THE VIETNAM WAR, RACISM, THE DRAFT, AND STUDENT POWER IN THE UNIVERSITY. SOME DEMONSTRATIONS WILL BE VIOLENT, ESPECIALLY AT LARGE UNIVERSITIES. THE LIKELY RESPONSES OF THE COLLEGES TO STUDENT UNREST INCLUDE INCREASED STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION, RELAXATION OF CAMPUS RULES, AND RECRUITMENT OF NEGRO FACULTY AND STUDENTS, WITH THE COLLEGES SEEKING ALUMNI AND LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT FOR ANY PROPOSED CHANGES.

22696
AUTHORS: HAYNES, M. ALFRED; DATES, VICTOR H.
ADDRESS: DEPT. OF INTERNATIONAL HEALTH, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH, BALTIMORE, MD.
TITLE: EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.
SOURCEID: 43(10):1075-1082, 1968.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF NEGRO STUDENTS TO OBTAIN TRAINING IN MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, AND NURSING IN MARYLAND ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE FOR WHITE STUDENTS. ON THE NATIONAL LEVEL, NEGROES ARE MARKEDLY UNDERREPRESENTED IN THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS: ONLY 2 PERCENT OF PHYSICIANS, 2.7 PERCENT OF DENTISTS, AND 5.7 PERCENT OF NURSES ARE NEGRO. THIS UNDERREPRESENTATION IS CONSPICUOUS IN MARYLAND WHERE NEGROES ACCOUNT FOR A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION. FOR EXAMPLE, ONLY 13 NEGRO STUDENTS WERE ADMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE CLASSES OF 1965 TO 1969. FACTORS THAT MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE OBSERVED DISPARITY ARE THE UNDERACHIEVEMENT OF NEGRO STUDENTS, WHICH IS RELATED IN PART TO POOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION; COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND LACK OF ADEQUATE INFORMATION ABOUT EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES; AND DISCRIMINATION IN ADMISSION PRACTICES. SOLUTIONS MAY BE EFFECTED BY A VIGOROUS ATTACK OF DISCRIMINATION AND DE FACTO SEGREGATION; MORE ACTIVE RECRUITMENT OF NEGRO STUDENTS; AND ESTABLISHMENT BY THE STATE OF A FULLY INTEGRATED SCHOOL FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS AT A PREDOMINATLY NEGRO COLLEGE. (11 REFERENCES.)

23100
AUTHORS: LETOURNEAU, CHARLES U.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: RIGHT MAN-RIGHT JOB.
SOURCE: HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.
SOURCEID: 106(5):50-51, 1968.

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN A PROFESSOR OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION AND A MAN TRYING TO RECRUIT AN ADMINISTRATOR FOR HIS HOSPITAL IS PRESENTED FOR PURPOSES OF DEMONSTRATING THAT THE LAWS NOTWITHSTANDING RACIAL, ETHNIC, AND RELIGIOUS DISCRIMINATION EXISTS. MANY RECRUITERS MAY HONESTLY CONSIDER THEMSELVES UNPREJUDICED, BUT IN ACTUAL PRACTICE THEY OFTEN PREFER THE WHITE, ANGLO-SAXON, PROTESTANT.

23884
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: RACIAL HARMONY.
SOURCE: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON).
SOURCEID: NO. 5629:470, 1968.

COMPLAINTS BY FOREIGN AND COLORED DOCTORS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ARE VIEWED AS BEING RARE, AND AS BEING DUE TO THE USUAL DIFFICULTIES OF ANY FOREIGNER IN GAINING ACCEPTANCE IN ANOTHER COUNTRY AND ALSO TO THE COLDNESS OR BRUSQUENESS SOMETIMES NOTED IN BRITONS WHEN DEALING WITH A STRANGER. A PLEA IS MADE FOR RACIAL HARMONY.

24041
AUTHORS: ACKERMAN, NATHAN W.
ADDRESS: FAMILY INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TITLE: THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY OF PREJUDICE.
SOURCE: NEW OUTLOOKS IN PSYCHOLOGY.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY, 1968. P. 154-167.

THE MECHANISMS OF PREJUDICE ARE PSYCHOLOGICALLY ANALYZED. THEIR PURPOSES ARE HELD TO BE RESTORATION OF DAMAGED SENSE OF SELF, ACHIEVEMENT OF SECONDARY SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND ECONOMIC GAIN IN ORDER TO FORTIFY A THREATENED SOCIAL POSITION, AND FLIGHT FROM INNER PAIN. PREJUDICE IS SEEN AS LEARNED, AND TO LACK PERFECT CORRELATION WITH ANY PERSONALITY TYPE. PREJUDICED PEOPLE ARE HELD TO SHOW INJURED

SENSE OF SELF, FEELING OF EXPOSURE AND WEAKNESS, RIGIDITY, LACK OF SOCIAL LEARNING ABILITY, AND VACILATING SELF CONCEPT. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN PREJUDICE, THOUGHT CONTROL, PSYCHOLOGICAL TORTURE AND CHARACTER ASSASSINATION ARE NOTED. DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF PREJUDICE ON GROUP BEHAVIOR ARE NOTED.

27701
AUTHORS: TAYLOR, VERNON, R.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: CONTROL OF CULTURAL BIAS IN TESTING: AN ACTION PROGRAM.
SOURCE: PUBLIC PERSONNEL REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 29(3):168-179, 1968.

A CONCERN THAT MINORITY GROUPS ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ARE CULTURALLY BIASED LED THE CALIFORNIA STATE PERSONNEL BOARD TO RE-EVALUATE ITS TESTING METHODS AND PROGRAMS. TO DETERMINE THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS APPLYING FOR EXAMINATIONS AND THE SUCCESS OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS, AN ETHNIC CENSUS OF COMPETITORS IN EXAMINATIONS WAS UNDERTAKEN IN 1964. RESULTS REVEALED THE NEGRO TO BE THE LEAST SUCCESSFUL ETHNIC GROUP IN THE WRITTEN TESTS. PERFORMANCE TESTS WERE REPORTED SEPARATELY FROM WRITTEN TESTS, BUT MINORITY GROUPS SHOWED LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN THE 2 SCORES. BECAUSE THE PROBLEM SEEMED TO LIE IN THE WRITTEN TESTS FOR ENTRY LEVEL CLASSES THAT REQUIRED HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OR LESS, THE WRITTEN TEST MATERIAL WAS REVIEWED BY OUTSIDE CONSULTANTS. THEY SUGGESTED CHANGING THE VOCABULARY USED TO MAKE IT MORE APPROPRIATE TO THE LEVEL OF THE COMPETITORS, SIMPLIFYING DIRECTIONS AND CLARIFYING INSTRUCTIONS, AND CHANGING THE TIMING AND LENGTH OF THE TESTS. THESE CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE. NEW TESTS FOR STATE TRAFFIC OFFICERS, JANITORS, AND APPRENTICE CLASSES WERE INTRODUCED WHICH VARIED THE TEST PLANS, TEST WEIGHTS, AND PASSING POINTS TO MAKE THEM FAIRER TO MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS. NEW PERFORMANCE TESTS HAVE REPLACED WRITTEN TESTS IN SUCH FIELDS AS ASPHALT IRONER AND RAKER, AND MATERIAL HANDLER AND THEY SEEM MORE ACCEPTALBE TO MINORITY GROUPS. THE CATTEL CULTURE-FREE INTELLIGENCE TEST WAS TRIED, BUT THE RESULTS PROVED DISAPPOINTING. NONVERBAL TESTS WHICH MEASURE INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE REASONING ABILITY ARE BEING USED INCREASINGLY, PARTICULARLY FOR THOSE JOBS WHERE THERE IS A COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING PROGRAM. BY MAKING THESE EFFORTS, THE BOARD FEELS RELATIONS WITH MINORITY GROUPS HAVE BEEN IMPROVED.

27704
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: THE HARD CORE ENTERS THE WORK FORCE.
SOURCE: OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS.
SOURCEID: 30(5):31-35, 1968.

MANY PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRIALISTS HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THEY MUST RAISE EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS AND ERADICATE RACISM IN GHETTO AREAS OR BE FACED BY RACE WAR. THEREFORE, THEY HAVE STARTED TO LAUNCH PROGRAMS THAT ACTIVELY SEEK TO HIRE THE HARDCORE OF THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED UNEMPLOYABLE. ON A NATIONAL SCALE, LEADING CORPORATIONS HAVE JOINED IN THE URBAN COALITION AND PLEDGED 1 MILLION JOBS. IN SOME CITIES, JOB PLACEMENT CENTERS LIKE AIMS-JOBS IN CLEVELAND AND JOBS NOW IN CHICAGO SEEK EMPLOYMENT PLEDGES FROM LOCAL INDUSTRY, THEN RECRUIT AND TRAIN UNEMPLOYED YOUNG PEOPLE FROM POVERTY AREAS AND MATCH THEM WITH AVAILABLE JOBS. SAFETY DIRECTORS, TRAINING AND EDUCATING THE NEW HIRES WILL FACE MANY PROBLEMS. MANY OF THE HARDCORE ENTER INDUSTRY WITH SUBSTANDARD EDUCATION AND POOR EMPLOYMENT RECORDS. MOST HAVE NEVER DEVELOPED CONSTRUCTIVE WORK ATTITUDES BECAUSE THEY HAVE NEVER BEEN EXPOSED TO AN INDUSTRIAL ENVIRONMENT. THEY ARE ALIENATED FROM SOCIETY, A DEVELOPMENT THAT OCCURS WHEN RELIEF, WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH TAKE THE INDIVIDUAL'S DESTINY OUT OF HIS OWN HANDS. A LIFE OF FAILURE AND SQUALOR HAS PRODUCED A GROUP CONVINCED OF ITS OWN WORTHLESSNESS AND FULL OF RESENTMENT. THESE DEFICIENCIES WILL FORCE SAFETY DIRECTORS TO ALTER TRAINING PROGRAMS AND TO SET UP A NEW GROUP OF RULES. PROMOTIONS AND CAMPAIGNS SHOULD BE TAILORED TO THE WORLD THAT THE HARDCORE EMPLOYEE

KNOWS AND UNDERSTANDS. MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES ACT AND PRIVATE FUNDS HAVE ESTABLISHED JOB CENTERS WHERE THE AIM IS TO BETTER PREPARE THE HARDCORE FOR EMPLOYMENT. THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAMS DEPENDS ON THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL INDUSTRY. TOP MANAGEMENT, AFTER HIRING THE HARDCORE, MUST SELL THIS COMMITMENT TO LOWER MANAGEMENT LEVELS.

27829
AUTHORS: GRIER, WILLIAM H.; COBBS, PRICE M.
ADDRESS: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OS PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: ACQUIRING MANHOOD.
SOURCE: BLACK RAGE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BASIC BOOKS, 1968. P.55-74-

THE BLACK BOY GROWING UP ENCOUNTERS CRIPPLING IMPEDIMENTS. SCHOOLS DISCOURAGE HIS AMBITIONS; TRAINING FOR VALUED SKILLS IS NOT AVAILABLE TO HIM. WHEN HE DOES TRIUMPH, HE RECEIVES COMPROMISED PRAISE. HE COMES TO SEE THAT RATHER THAN HELP HE CAN EXPECT OPPOSITION TO HIS DEVELOPMENT FROM A SOCIETY THAT VIEWS HIS GROWTH WITH HOSTILITY. UNLIKE THE WHITE MAN WHO REGARDS HIS MANHOOD AS AN ORDAINED RIGHT, THE BLACK MAN MUST PENETRATE BARRIERS AND OVERCOME OPPOSITION IN ORDER TO ASSUME A MASCULINE POSTURE. THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE, AT EACH CRITICAL POINT OF DEVELOPMENT THE BLACK BOY IS TOLD TO HOLD BACK, TO CONSTRICT, TO SUBVERT AND CAMOUFLAGE HIS NORMAL MASCULINITY. MALE ASSERTIVENESS BECOMES A FORBIDDEN FRUIT; IF IT IS ATTAINED, IT MUST BE SAVORED PRIVATELY. AS A BOY APPROACHES ADULTHOOD, MASCULINITY BECOMES MORE AND MORE BOUND UP WITH WEALTH AND POWER--THE ULTIMATE POWER BEING FREEDOM TO UNDERSTAND AND AND ALTER ONE'S LIFE. THIS HAS BEEN DENIED THE BLACK MAN. BLACK MEN CONTINUE TO EXHIBIT THE INHIBITIONS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY THAT BEGAN IN SLAVERY. ALTHOUGH THE EXTERNAL CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED, THE AMERICAN HERITAGE OF RACISM STILL DOES NOT ALLOW THE BLACK MAN TO FEEL HIMSELF MASTER IN HIS OWN LAND. MANY MORE RULES REGULATE BLACK LIVES THAN THE LIVES OF WHITE MEN. TO CALL THE BLACK FAMILY A MATRIARCHY IS SIMPLISTIC. WITH THE BLACK MAN FACING GREATER THAN USUAL ODDS IN MAKING HIS WAY, HIS WIFE BECOMES SOCIETY'S INTERPRETER TO THEIR CHILDREN. SHE MUST TEACH THAT THE WHITE WORLD IS DANGEROUS AND THAT IT IS IMPERATIVE TO UNDERSTAND ITS VIEWS TO STAY ALIVE. SHE PREPARES A BLACK BOY FOR HIS SUBORDINATE PLACE. AS A RESULT, BLACK MEN DEVELOP HOSTILITY TOWARD BLACK WOMEN AS THE INHIBITING INSTRUMENT OF AN OPPRESSIVE SYSTEM. THE BLACK WOMAN HAS MORE POWER, MORE ACCESSIBILITY INTO THE SYSTEM; THEEFORE, SHE IS MORE FEARED AND ALSO ENVIED BY THE BLACK MAN. IT IS HER LOT TO SUPPRESS MASCULINE ASSERTIVENESS IN HER SONS. WITH THE RECOGNITION THAT THE BLACK MOTHER IS MOTIVATED BY CONCERN FOR SURVIVAL, HOSTILITY TOWARD HER IS LESSENED AND IS DIRECTED TOWARD WHITE SOCIETY.

27834
AUTHORS: GRIER, WILLIAM H.; COBBS, PRICE M.
ADDRESS: ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PSYCHIATRY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL CENTER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
TITLE: HOW COME THERE'S SO MUCH HATE?
SOURCE: BLACK RAGE.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, BASIC BOOKS, 1968. P.181-199.

FOR BLACK AND WHITE ALIKE, THE AIR OF THIS NATION IS PERFUSED WITH THE IDEA OF WHITE SUPREMACY AND EVERYONE GROWS TO MANHOOD UNDER THIS INFLUENCE. AMERICANS FIND THAT IT IS A BASIC PART OF THEIR NATIONHOOD TO DESPISE BLACKS. NO MAN CAN AVOID IT, AND BLACK MEN ARE NO EXCEPTION. THEY ARE TAUGHT TO HATE THEMSELVES, AND IF AT SOME POINT THEY DISCOVER THAT THEY ARE THE OBJECT OF THIS HATRED, THEY ARE FACED WITH AN ADDITIONAL TASK, FOR THE IMPERATIVE REMAINS: NEGROES ARE TO BE DESPISED. THUS THE DYNAMICS OF BLACK SELF-HATRED ARE UNIQUE. THEY INVOLVE THE CHILD'S AWARENESS THAT ALL PEOPLE WHO ARE BLACK AS HE IS ARE DESPISED BY WHITE PEOPLE. WHATEVER HOSTILITY HE MOUNTS AGAINST WHITE PEOPLE FINDS LITTLE SUPPORT IN THE WEAKNESS AND THE MINORITY STATUS OF BLACK PEOPLE. AS IT IS HOPELESS FOR HIM TO CINSIDER RIGHTING THIS WRONG BY FORCE, HE IDENTIFIES WITH HIS

OPPRESSOR PSYCHOLOGICALLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM HIS HOPELESS POSITION. FROM HIS "NEW" PSYCHOLOGICALLY "WHITE" POSITION, HE TURNS ON BLACK PEOPLE WITH AGGRESSION AND HOSTILITY AND HATES BLACKS, HIMSELF INCLUDED. RACIAL PREJUDICE, THEREFORE, IS A PITIFUL PRODUCT OF SYSTEMIZED CRUELTY IN WHICH FRIGHTENED PEOPLE JOIN WITH THE OPPRESSOR.

27908
AUTHORS: YEARWOOD, HOMERO.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 4(1):45-57, 1968.

FUNDAMENTAL TO THE PROBLEM OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS THE IDEA THAT THE POLICE IN THE GHETTO ARE NO LONGER IN THE EMPLOY OF THE PEOPLE THEY SERVE. IN MANY GHETTO AREAS, POLICE HAVE BECOME SOLDIERS PATROLLING AN ALIEN COMMUNITY. THE OVERWHELMING VIEW OF THE POLICE IN THE GHETTO COMMUNITIES IS NEGATIVE, IF NOT OPENLY HOSTILE. MOST NEGRO RESIDENTS COMPLAIN OF POLICE HARASSMENT OR DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT. STUDIES OF POLICE ATTITUDES TOWARD NEGROES GENERALLY INDICATE UNEQUAL TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS AND RECENT RESEARCH SHOWS THAT THIS SITUATION IS NOT IMPROVING. WHITE POLICE OFFICERS ALSO MANIFEST THESE PREJUDICES TOWARD THEIR NEGRO COLLEAGUES. POLICE TEND TO BE OVERZEALOUS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ARREST NEGROES. WIDE POLICE DISCRETION CONCERNING WHETHER OR NOT TO INVOKE THE CRIMINAL PROCESS ALLOWS THE POLICE TO USE PERSONAL CRITERIA IN DECIDING WHEN TO ARREST. COMMUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE HAD LITTLE SUCCESS IN ESTABLISHING PROCEDURES TO REVIEW POLICE ACTION. GHETTO RESIDENTS NEED TO HAVE A VOICE IN THE DECISIONS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

27909
AUTHORS: LEHMAN, PAUL.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: A COMMENT ON THE POLICE AND THE KERNER REPORT.
SOURCE: ISSUES IN CRIMINOLOGY.
SOURCEID: 4(1):61-65, 1968.

ACCORDING TO THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS, POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE KERNER REPORT, THE POLICE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART IN RECENT URBAN RIOTS. THE FAILURE OF POLICE TO GAIN THE SUPPORT OF BLACK GHETTO COMMUNITIES REFLECTS THE SLUM DWELLER'S BELIEF THAT SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT AT ALL LEVELS IS UNWILLING TO RECOGNIZE AND HELP CORRECT HIS GRIEVANCES. IT IS QUESTIONABLE HOW MUCH THE POLICE CAN DO TO CORRECT WHAT IS SEEN AS THE BASIC CAUSE OF BLACK DISSATISFACTION - WHITE RACISM. IF THE CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN SHAPED BY WHITE RACISM, AS THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS HAS IMPLIED, THEN THE LEGAL SYSTEM ITSELF MUST RELECT THESE ATTITUDES. THUS, TO ENFORCE THE LAW AS THE COMMISSION ADVOCATES MAY BE TO REINFORCE THE VERY ATTITUDES WHICH THE COMMISSION CONDEMNS. THE KERNER REPORT ALSO SUGGESTS THAT MANPOWER BE ALLOCATED ON THE BASIS OF NEED, GIVING THE GHETTO MORE PROTECTION AND MORE POLICE. UNFORTUNATELY, IT IS LIKELY THAT AS MORE POLICE PROTECTION IS PROVIDED FOR THE GHETTO, CRIME WILL INCREASE. AN ALTERNATIVE TO THIS DILEMMA IS THE ENFORCEMENT, BY THE POLICE, OF THOSE LAWS WHICH THE COMMUNITY CONSIDERS LEGITIMATE AND NON-HARASSING. THE ROLE OF THE POLICE SHOULD NOT BE TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITY BY ELIMINATING CRIME, BUT TO COOL THE SITUATION BY MAINTAINING PEACE THROUGH SELECTIVE NONENFORCEMENT.

28125
AUTHORS: STEPHENSON, RICHARD M.; SCARPITTI, FRANK R.
ADDRESS: DOUGLASS COLLEGE, NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.
TITLE: NEGRO-WHITE DIFFERENTIALS AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCE: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 5(2):122-133, 1968.

ANALYSIS OF 1,193 SIXTEEN- AND SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD MALE DLINQUENTS, WHO HAD NO PRIOR INSTITUIONALIZATION BUT WERE ASSIGNED BY THE JUVENILE COURT TO ONE OF FOUR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS, REVEALED THAT THE NEGRO YOUTHS WERE DISPROPORTINATELY PRESENTED, HAD A HIGHER DELINQUENCY HISTORY SCORE, AND WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE IN-PROGRAM FAILURES AND RECIDIVISTS. CONSIDERATION OF RACIAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES DID NOT ADEQUATELY ACCOUNT FOR THE DELINQUENCY DIFFERENTIALS, NOR WAS THERE EVIDENCE OF DISCRIMINATIVE TREATMENT IN THE LIMITED DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS. SOME INFERENTIAL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT THE CASTE-LIKE POSITION OF THE NEGRO MAY PLAY A ROLE IN THE DELINQUENCY DIFFERENTIALS FOUND IN THIS STUDY. (16 REFERENCES)

28167
AUTHORS: BROMBERG, WALTER.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: DELINQUENCY AMONG MINORITIES - AFRO-AMERICANS.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):209-212, 1968.

THE STANDARD EXPLANATION OF THE PREPONDERANCE OF AGGRESSIVE CRIME AMONG BLACKS IN URBAN AREAS REVEALS A DEEP-SEATED PREJUDICE IMPLYING THAT NEGROES HAVE A LOWER ORDER OF ETHICALITY. FURTHER EXAMINATION INDICATES THAT CULTURAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BLACK AND WHITE YOUTHS MAY INFLUENCE AGGRESSIVE CRIME. THE CULTURAL BACKGROUND AND NEURO-MUSCULAR ORGANIZATION OF BLACKS DIFFERS FROM THAT OF WHITES IN WAYS THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THE INCIDENCE OF AGGRESSIVE CRIMES. ESPECIALLY RELEVANT ARE THE SPIRITUALITY OF BLACKS AND THEIR TENDENCY TO HYPER-ACTIVITY AS OPPOSED TO THE REPRESSED AND CONTROLLED NATURE OF WHITE WESTERN CULTURE.

29783
AUTHORS: DUNCAN, BEVERLY; DUNCAN, OTIS DUDLEY.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN
TITLE: MINORITIES AND THE PROCESS OF STRATIFICATION.
SOURCE: AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW.
SOURCEID: 33(3):356-364, 1968.

DATA CONCERNING THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL AND NATIONAL ORIGIN ON EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT ARE PRESENTED FOR A 1962 SAMPLE OF NATIVE AMERICAN NON-NEGRO MALES, AGED 25-64, WHOSE FAMILY HEADS HAD BEEN PURSUING A NONFARM OCCUPATION WHEN THE RESPONDENT WAS 16. THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES AMONG NATIONAL ORIGIN GROUPS WITH RESPECT TO BOTH EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT. ALLOWANCE FOR INTERGROUP DIFFERENCES IN SOCIAL ORIGIN REDUCES THE RANGE OF DIFFERENCE WITH RESPECT TO EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT BY ABOUT ONE-THIRD. THE NATIONAL ORIGIN CLASSIFICATION IS MUCH LESS IMPORTANT AS AN EXPLANATION OF THE VARIANCE AMONG RESPONDENTS' EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION THAN THAT OF THEIR FAMILY HEADS. ONCE EQUATED WITH RESPECT TO STARTING POINT IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, THE OCCUPATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT OF ONE NATIONAL ORIGIN GROUP DIFFERS LITTLE FROM THAT OF ANOTHER. THE EXPERIENCE OF NON-NEGRO MINORITIES WOULD ARGUE AGAINST THE EXISTENCE OF PERVASIVE DISCRIMINATION ON PURELY ETHNIC GROUNDS, CONTRASTING SHARPLY WITH EVIDENCE OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES. (6 REFERENCES)

29852
AUTHORS: UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION; LITTLE, KENNETH; LA PRESLE, ANNE DE; ABBOT, SIMON; KUSHNICK, LOUIS.
ADDRESS: UNESCO HOUSE, PARIS, FRANCE
TITLE: QUARTERLY FORUM.
SOURCE: RACE (LONDON).
SOURCEID: 9(3):365-379, 1968.

A UNESCO CONFERENCE IN 1967 ON RACE AND RACIAL PREJUDICE ISSUED A STATMENT ON THE NEED TO ELIMINATE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. THIS

STATEMENT IS COMMENTED ON FAVORABLY BY KENNETH LITTLE WHO DOES SUGGEST, HOWEVER, A CLEARER DEFINITION OF THE WORD 'RACE'. THE BRITISH APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF COLORED IMMIGRANTS IS EXAMINED, AS WELL AS THEIR POLICIES CONCERNING IMMIGRANT WORKERS. A REVISION OF CERTAIN FEATURES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM IS SUGGESTED. THE PROCEEDINGS OF 2 OTHER CONFERENCES ARE DISCUSSED IN SUMMARY FORM: THE 1967 TORONTO CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE SECOND ANNUAL RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE. (10 REFERENCES)

31056
AUTHORS: Hodgman, Christopher H.
ADDRESS: University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry,
Rochester, N. Y. 14620
TITLE: African political activists at an American university.
SOURCE: Journal of the American College Health Association.
SOURCEID: 17(2):119-125, 1968.

A discussion is presented of the 1964-67 experience at the University of Rochester's African Student Center, a program established for activist African students. In general, promising African youths are sent to foreign countries to develop governmental leadership and to fill the need for skilled manpower. Educational, cultural, medical, and psychiatric assessments of these students were made. As a group, they were older and more mature than entering American students. Despite academic difficulties, such as the nature of their previous instruction and vocabulary problems, their grades indicated their general capability. Cultural difficulties, including their ambivalence towards the West, their awareness of racial discrimination, and their feeling of general exclusion from real American life, were noted. Medically, it was apparent that the African refugee student lacked previous adequate health care or records. It was discovered that the proportion of psychiatric referrals among the Africans was about the same as would be expected from a same-size American group. Frequent diagnoses were depression and the "brain fag" syndrome". Assessment of their psychiatric problems was considered unsatisfactory, however, in part because of the language barrier, lack of previous data, the generally opaque response in the interview, and an almost total lack of reliable means of psychological evaluation. Successful treatment required great patience and attention to environmental manipulation. Among the recommendations made are that the university must not relax its usual criteria for admission; psychiatrists, psychologists, sociologists, and other specialists should be involved in such a project from its beginning; and a thorough physical assessment, with far wider prophylactic care, should be incorporated in the program from its start. (14 References.)

31081
AUTHORS: Bychowski, Gustav.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: General survey of the problem and the plan of this work.
SOURCE: Evil in man: The anatomy of hate and violence.
SOURCEID: New York, Grune & Stratton. 1968. p. 1-3.

A brief discussion of the current problem of aggression and violence is given. Violence as an historical phenomenon is traced from Genesis. Ritual use of violence is noted. Violence linked to racial discrimination and socioeconomic deprivation is considered. The intention to provide a primer on the mechanics and prevention of violence is stated. The term violence used alone or in combination with such terms as instinct and impulse will be restricted to its negative connotation.

31084
AUTHORS: Bychowski, Gustav.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Hatred and violence in groups.
SOURCE: Evil in man: The anatomy of hate and violence.
SOURCEID: New York, Grune & Stratton, 1968. p. 33-62.

A review of studies of group hatred and violence is given. The works of Tarde, Freud, Durkheim, and others are considered for their contribution to the understanding of violence. Pathological aspects of group behavior are discussed, with attention to the Spanish Civil War, military revolts, the Crusades, anti-Semitism and other hereditary enemy myths. An analysis of the race riot in Watts in 1965 is given. Attention is devoted to precipitating events, motivations, and consequences. Gang violence is discussed, with the Hell's Angels as a primary example.

33726
AUTHORS: Smith, Edward W. L.
ADDRESS: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
TITLE: Verbal conditioning as a function of race of the experimenter and prejudice of the subject.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 4(3):285-301, 1968.

The present study addresses itself to the question: Does a white subject's prejudice against Negroes render a Negro experimenter less effective than a white experimenter in verbal conditioning? In order to assess prejudice toward Negroes, 354 white female subjects were administered a questionnaire containing the Negro items of the California E-scale. One hundred and thirty six subjects were then chosen from the extremes of the E-scale distribution and randomly assigned to one of four experimenters (two Negro experimenters and two white experimenters) who had been trained in the Taffel procedure of verbal conditioning. The experimental subjects received a verbal reinforcement ("good") each time they chose a first person subject pronoun to begin a sentence; the control subjects received no reinforcement. Following the conditioning procedure all subjects were administered an extensive awareness questionnaire, and the data from "aware" subjects were discarded. Analysis of the data revealed that conditioning occurred with high E-scale subjects, but not with low E-scale subjects. In addition, high E-scale subjects conditioned with white experimenters, but not with Negro experimenters. These data are consistent with the theory underlying the California E-scale. 29 references. (author abstract)

34070
AUTHORS: Kirtley, Donald.
ADDRESS: Dept of Psychology, Fresno State College, Fresno, Calif. 93726
TITLE: Conformity and prejudice in authoritarians of opposing political ideologies.
SOURCE: Journal of Psychology.
SOURCEID: 70(2):199-204, 1968.

The present study sought to clarify certain relationships among the variables of authoritarianism, political ideology, prejudice, and conformity under social pressure. Subjects were 90 male introductory psychology students. Authoritarianism was assessed by means of the Dogmatism Scale (Form E); political ideology through the Politico-Economic Conservatism Scale (Form 60); and prejudice with an adaptation of the Bogardus Social Distance Scale. Conformity under group pressure was studied with a modified version of Blake and Brehm's synthetic group pressure technique. Essentially similar patterns of conformity and prejudice were found in authoritarian rightists, moderates, and leftists when ethnic - minority and antidemocratic groups were used as the main prejudice targets. Authoritarian subjects generally, were more susceptible to pressures for prejudice increase than to those for prejudice decrease, except where antidemocratic prejudice targets were concerned. With antidemocratic targets, authoritarian subjects showed as much susceptbility to pressures for prejudice decrease as to those for prejudice increase. 8 references. (author abstract)

37030
AUTHORS: President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: The police.
SOURCE: In: Winslow, R., Crime in a free society.
SOURCEID: Belmont, Calif., Dickenson Publishing, 1968. 378 p. (p. 257-288).

The traditional police organization, management and operations fall short of meeting present needs. The responsibility for maintaining order is decentralized and fragmented because of uncoordinated local government and law enforcement agencies. Police departments badly need reorganization, new approaches and more manpower. The typical policeman is a Caucasian high school graduate who was not screened for his emotional fitness for his job. Departments should establish 3 classes of officers -- the police agent, the police officer and the community service officer. Police operations must be subject to effective legislative, executive and judicial review and control. Poor relations between the police and the community adversely affect the ability of the police to prevent crime and apprehend criminals. The overwhelming majority of the public still has a high opinion of the police. Nonwhites, particularly Negroes, are more negative than whites in evaluating police effectiveness. Community relations programs and citizen advisory committees hold promise. Abusive treatment of minority groups still occurs. Unethical and illegal police conduct must be eliminated. 98 references.

41314
AUTHORS: Brantz, David.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: For equality of educational opportunity: integration or separation?
SOURCE: Mankind Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 9(1):33-37, 1968.

The "Coleman Report", which resulted from a study conducted by the United States Commissioner of Education as required by Section 402 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, has many deficiencies and problems associated with it. For unknown reasons the study failed to examine religious as well as racial minorities, so that a comparative analysis could be drawn. It is suspected that such a comparative analysis was distasteful to the researchers since it would probably have refuted their original hypothesis which was that discrimination against minorities is the cause of their underachievement. An embarrassing conclusion of the report was that school quality has little to do with pupil performance. This conclusion disputes the validity of the conventional view that more money for the schools will solve all educational problems. A major deficiency of the study is its lack of randomness or representativeness of the sample. However, the major problem with the report is that it was conducted to prove a point rather than to impartially test a hypothesis. The value of integration was the major point the researchers tried to vindicate, but the study showed that integration may even harm the minority group child rather than help him. Many Black leaders have also questioned the value of integration. Unfortunately, the study was so inadequate that such questions cannot yet be answered. 6 references.

45091
AUTHORS: Oursler, William F.
ADDRESS: New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Urban renewals.
SOURCE: In: Oursler, W., Marijuana: the facts -- the truth.
SOURCEID: New York, Paul S. Eriksson, 1968. 240 p. (p. 157-168).

The extent to which marihuana is used in the city is discussed. There is no class whichmarihuana has not touched. The bohemian sections, the racially segregated ghettos, the rich areas, the public schools, the expensive private schools, and the university all have been invaded. The involvement covers all classes, all professions, all age groups to some degree. Interviews with a young man in his mid-twenties who uses marihuana only on weekends, a young girl from wealthy parents who lives with a Negro, and members of the international jet set reveal some of the reasons why grass is used. It is taken for granted that large numbers of actors and musicians smoke. Businessmen prefer marihuana to alcohol because it does not leave them with hangovers. Writers claim to be more creative due to its use. The use of marihuana is no longer a fad but is accepted across the entire modern American scene.

47380
AUTHORS: Allport, Gordon W.
ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: The person in psychology.
SOURCEID: Boston, Beacon Press, 1968. 440 p. $9.95.

The Person in Psychology is a collection of essays by Gordon Allport on the social aspects of individual behavior (rumor, morale, communication), analyses of expression (handwriting, expressive movement), structural dynamic components (traits, the religious sentiment, prejudice, motivation, values), and practical guidance in problems of mental health, the control of prejudice, and pedagogy. The inteprated personality is emphasized, rather than a statistical or categorical approach. Several biographical pieces illustrate some points of this review and evaluation.

47383
AUTHORS: Allport, Gordon W.
ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Prejudice in personality.
SOURCE: In: Allport, G., The person in psychology.
SOURCEID: Boston, Beacon Press, 1968. 440 p. (p. 185-268).

The causes of prejudice are explored in The Person in Psychology, the main question being whether prejudice is societal or personal. Discussion includes exploration of the societal argument, the personal argument, conformity, the authoritarian personality, religion and prejudice, and change in personality. Societal forces are distal causal factors in group relations; from them, the course of accomodation and conflict are predictable. Statistics regarding church attendance, educational level, power structure, historical trends, urbanization and law enforcement are relevant. Personality is the intervening factor, the proximal cause of human conduct. Conformity dictates acceptance or discrimination patterns. 22 references.

49122
AUTHORS: Freud, Sigmund.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: A comment on anti-semitism (1938).
SOURCE: In: Strachey, J., Stand. ed. of the comp. psych. works of Freud: Vol. 23.
SOURCEID: London, Hogarth Press, 1968. 326 p. (p. 287-293). Vol. 23.

A Comment on Antisemitism consists almost wholly of a quotation from a source which Freud declares that he can no longer trace. It has been suggested that the quotation is in fact by Freud himself, who chose an indirect manner of expressing some rather uncongenial views. The views were written by an author who claimed that he was not Jewish. Many derogatory, as well as the following favorable remarks are made about Jews. For long centuries the Jewish people have been treated unjustly and are continuing to be judged unjustly. The Jews do not need alcohol to make life tolerable; crimes of brutality, murder, robbery, and sexual violence are great rarities among them; they have always set a high value on intellectual achievement and interests; their family life is intimate; they take care of the poor; and charity is a sacred duty to them.

49125
AUTHORS: Freud, Sigmund.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Anti-semitism in England (1938).
SOURCE: In: Strachey, J., Stand. ed. of the comp. psych. works of Freud: Vol. 23.
SOURCEID: London, Hogarth Press, 1968. 326 p. (p. 301). Vol. 23.

Antisemitism is discussed in a letter to the editor of London's Time and Tide . After 68 years of work in Vienna, Freud had to leave his home, saw the scientific society he had founded dissolved, his institutions destroyed, his printing press taken over by the invaders, the books he had published confiscated or reduced to pulp, and his children expelled from their professions. Freud suggested that the column should be reserved for the opinions of non-Jewish people less involved than himself. Freud was deeply affected by the acknowledgement of a certain growth of antisemitism even in England. Freud felt that the persecution ought to give rise to a wave of sympathy.

49782
AUTHORS: Eisenberg, Leon.
ADDRESS: Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. 02114
TITLE: Racism, the family, and society: a crisis in values.
SOURCE: Mental Hygiene.
SOURCEID: 52(4):512-520, 1968.

A crisis in values in racism, the family, and society is seen. The family may be viewed as a conveyor belt for society's values. Yet in the modal middle class American family, we find a mass produced succession of remarkable similar replicates of one another, centered on personal achievement, preoccupied with financial security and material comfort, judging others by how closely they resemble themselves. Many Americans are incensed when our society is labeled as racist; yet the facts cannot be denied. The race problem is the touchstone of our values and identity. Yet we refuse to face the problem on the same terms that we would face any other. Our most profound responsibility is to educate our children in such a fashion that self-fulfillment is understood to lie in group fulfillment. To meet the challenges of the present, we must shift our values from ethnocentrism, from pursuit of personal comforts, from mindless conformity.

54660
AUTHORS: Wolfinger, Raymond E.; Greenstein, Fred I.
ADDRESS: Stanford University
TITLE: The repeal of fair housing in California: an analysis of referendum voting.
SOURCE: American Political Science Review.
SOURCEID: 62(3):753-769, 1968.

Two original reasons given for the passage in 1964 of proposition 14, the repeal of the Rumford fair housing act, are that California is basically conservative as a state, and that the voters were confused by the measure's ballot position and wording. However, polls taken in California during that election indicated that the first reason is unfounded, and analysis of campaign literature indicates that the amount of the confusion among the electorate was minimal. Although the degree of education and membership in minority groups affected voting on the measure, surveys indicate that party membership and presidential voting intentions were allied with support of this measure. Another important factor is the north - south split in support of the measure. Remoteness from large population centers is correlated with opposition to the measure.

Precinct work, strongest in the north against the measure, also appeared to be effective. Despite the wording of the proposal, which deliberately left out mention of race prejudice in housing, it may be assumed from evidence collected by polls that this was a factor in the voting. Of particular interest here is the disparity between the actions of the legislature supporting fair housing and the disapproval of the electorate. 44 references.

54812
AUTHORS: Katzman, Martin T.
ADDRESS: Harvard Graduate School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
TITLE: Discrimination, Subculture, and the economic performance of negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican-Americans.
SOURCE: American Journal of Economics and Sociology.
SOURCEID: 27(4):371-375, 1968.

Economic underachievement among Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans, in terms of subcultural values and discrimination against these subcultures, has been examined. A subculture is a characteristic orientation toward experience. Discrimination against a subculture's values is called class discrimination. A reaction toward identifiable physical traits is called racial discrimination. To test the relation between racial discrimination (color) and economic achievement, surveys were conducted of Negro and White Puerto Ricans. The results were inconclusive. To test the effects of subcultural values on economic achievement, surveys were taken of non Puerto Rican (Anglo) and Puerto Rican Negroes, thus holding color constant. The Puerto Ricans had more white collar jobs while Anglos had higher median income and employment rates. Surveys taken of West Indian and native Negroes showed the West Indian group to be higher on all indices of success. In surveys taken of immigrant Puerto Ricans and Mexicans the second generation Puerto Ricans showed a general improvement in economic status over their Mexican counterparts. The findings tend to emphasize subcultural values and class discrimination over racial discrimination as the major causal factors for intersubcultural economic underachievement. 3 references.

60696
AUTHORS: Jones, Clifton R.
ADDRESS: Programming Sciences Corporation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036
TITLE: III. The veterans speak.
SOURCE: In: Jones, C., The Negro Veteran.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-179726. HC: $3.00 MF: $.65.

A typical story of a Negro veteran returning to Baltimore is related. A profile of the Vietnam Negro veteran is given based on the 36 interviewed. The Vietnam veteran is generally young, the majority single, at least a high school graduate, spent an average of 3.1 years in the service, and is dissatisfied with his living conditions. In respect to employment, 30 of the 36 are employed, their average weekly income being $103. Twenty five veterans expressed dissatisfaction with their job. The attitude of the veterans were ascertained in respect to attitudes toward treatment in the armed services, expectations from employers, expectations from government, and attitudes toward violence.

62094
AUTHORS: Williams, Robert L.
ADDRESS: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
TITLE: Cognitive and affective components of southern Negro students' attitude toward academic integration.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 76(1):107-111, 1968.

The administration of an expanded form of Komorita's School Segregation Scale to 212 Negro adolescents in a segregated southern high school is examined. The scale included items pertaining to the general philosphical issue of integration and statements related to emotional affinity for local academic integration scheduled to begin the next year. There was greater endorsement of integration than emotional proclivity for actual integration in the local setting. The differences between cognitive and affective acceptance of integration is explained by Miller's approach and avoidance paradigm; an abstract philosophy such as integration is supported until its imminence promises face-to-face confrontation between blacks and whites. Analysis of specific responses indicated that most of the Negroes' affective insecurities centered around white peer acceptance, fairness of Caucasian teachers, and achievement in integrated settings. 14 references.

62588
AUTHORS: Merton, Robert K.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The self-fulfilling prophecy.
SOURCE: In: Glazer, N., Children and Poverty.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Rand McNally, 1968. 328 p. (p. 16-20).

The theorem of the self-fulling prophecy, which says "if men define situations as real, they are real in consequence" has been presented. It is defined as providing an unceasing reminder that men respond not only to the objective features of a situation, but also, and at times primarily, to the meaning the situation has for them; that once they have assigned some meaning to the situation, their consequent behavior and some of the consequences of that behavior are determined by the ascribed meaning. This definition is illustrated by a sociological parable from the financial situation of 1932, a parable that points out that public definitions of a situation become an integral part of the situation and thus affect subsequent developments. The later characteristic is peculiar to human affairs. It is stated, also, that the self-fulfilling prophecy goes far in explaining the dynamics of ethnic and racial conflict in the America of today. By failing to comprehend the operations of the self-fulfilling prophecy, many Americans of good will retain enduring ethnic and racial prejudices. Illustrations concerning exclusion of Negroes from labor unions, and inequality of use of funds for education of white and Negro students are provided. The influence of the dominant in - group is considered. 2 references.

62590
AUTHORS: Hunt, J. McVicker.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Changing psychological conceptions of development.
SOURCE: In: Glazer, N., Children and Poverty.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Rand McNally, 1968. 328 p. (p. 32-45).

The rapidly expanding role of technology and the challenge of eliminating racial discrimination are resulting in changing psychological conceptions of development. Maximization of the intellectual potential of children is a task with new urgency, also, for these same reasons. New competencies and skills are needed to counteract decreasing opportunities for persons of limited competencies and skills. Equalization of the opportunity to develop that intellectual capacity and skill on which competence is based is essential for equal opportunity and social recognition. It is attempted here to show how and why the conceptions of development are changing, and to indicate implications of these changes for experiments designed to provide corrective early experiences to children and to feedback information on ways of counteracting cultural deprivation. Changing beliefs involve: fixed intelligence, predetermined development, static brain function; motivation by need; pain and sex; reflex versus feedback; incongruity as motivation; emotional versus cognitive experience; and motor response and receptor input. Each of these theories has been reappraised.

Experiments are discussed in relation to some of the reappraisals. Means of counteracting the cultural deprivation of many children of parents of low educational and socioeconomic level are examined. Intrinsic motivation, as a factor in development of infants, and the effects of social environment are discussed. Provision of nursery schools or daycare centers for culturally deprived children from age 4, or preferably, age 3, could help to counteract this deprivation. Creative innovations and careful evaluation of the effectiveness of programs, especially those for preschool enrichment, are needed to assist society in making the most of the intellectual potential of its members, including minimizing those racial differences in school achievement which derive from cultural deprivation, and so help to remove one stubborn barrier to racial integration. 29 references.

62595
AUTHORS: Harlem Youth Opportunities Unlimited, Inc.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Cries of Harlem.
SOURCE: In: Glazer, N., Children and Poverty.
SOURCEID: Chicago, Rand McNally, 1968. 328 p. (p. 78-85).

The "Cries of Harlem" are presented in a series of conversations with people from many spheres of Harlem's life. Difficulties in maintaining discipline in school, crowded conditions, lack of equipment, relationships among Negro and white principals and teachers are commented on by students and adults. Drug addiction, lack of job opportunities, racial prejudice, rejection of the cultural styles and practices of the white race, and gambling are the subjects of boys and girls aged 15 to 21 years. Poverty, poor housing and racial inequality, and means of combatting them appear directly or indirectly in many of the conversations. These conversations are believed to reveal the human reactions behind the picture of depression, hopelessness and futility shown by statistical studies of Central Harlem.

63373
AUTHORS: Coleman, James S.
ADDRESS: Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California
TITLE: The evaluation of equality of educational opportunity.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, AD-673828. HC:$3.00 MF:$.65.

The governmental report on equality of educational opportunity is examined in retrospect in an attempt to address social research to social policy as a way of learning the problems and pitfalls of such activity and of learning how best to carry it out. The concept and problem of equality of educational opportunity are analyzed in some detail, including a discussion of types of inequalities and means of surveying them. The relationship to national economics is noted. Further consideration is given to the analysis of school effects, and it is concluded that research to examine questions of policy can be done to provide a better base for general directions of policy. 2 references.

63474
AUTHORS: Ashenfelter, Orley.
ADDRESS: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University,
Princeton, New Jersey
TITLE: The occupation distribution of minority groups by industry.
SOURCE: In: Ashenfelter, O., Minority employment patterns.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., CFSTI, PB-180385. 93 p. (p. 30-54).

A beginning step is taken in the analysis of the variance of the occupational distributions of minority groups by industry. They are generally concentrated in the industries where a large proportion of even the Anglo workers are in the low paying occupations. Industries which should be the subject of further investigation can be isolated on the criterion that they utilize relatively less Negro labor in the better paying occupations that would be expected on the basis of the relative capability of the Negro labor in the industry. Once the effect of the relative educational attainment of Negroes on theirrelative occupational position has been isolated, it is possible to investigate what industry characteristics are associated with discrimination against Negroes in the different industries. Such an investigation shows that occupational discrimination against Negro males is positively related to 1) the concentration of Negroes in the industry; 2) the proportion of employment in the well paying occupations in the industry; 3) the median level of Negro schooling in the industry; and 4) the proportion of Southern employment in the industry. It is not difficult to piece these results together for the purpose of pinpointing industries which might be the subject of further, and very intensive, investigation. 8 references. (Author abstract modified)

74480
AUTHORS: Winslow, Robert W.
ADDRESS: San Diego State College, San Diego, California
TITLE: Police treatment of juveniles.
SOURCE: In: Winslow, R., Juvenile delinquency in a free society.
SOURCEID: Belmont, California, Dickenson, 1968. 237 p. (p. 84-112).

An examination of the police treatment of juveniles is limited to a detailed case study of departmental organization, practices, and associated agencies of the appropriate units within the police departments of San Diego and Philadelphia. The analysis of the San Diego Juvenile Bureau concerns several enforcement policies and practices, ethnic factors, the juvenile society, police attitudes toward social agencies, and techniques of enforcement. The general evaluation is that the department is enforcement oriented and enforcement activities have a negative effect on delinquents. Protective services of the Bureau are more punitive than positive and give rise to hostility. Discussed within the framework of police views of juvenile problems and community attitudes of police -youth relations,the Philadelphia Juvenile Aid Division is somewhat more favorably reviewed, but discrimination against juveniles and especially Negro juveniles is indicated. Sensitivity gained through insight into the causes of delinquency does not seem to be carried over into actual techniques of dealing with delinquents.

81784
AUTHORS: Possony, Stefan T.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: UNESCO and race: a study in intellectual oppression.
SOURCE: Mankind Quarterly (Edinburgh).
SOURCEID: 8(3):115-146, 1968.

UNESCO is the chief political agency for defense of the prevailing dogma that differences between men are created, virtually exclusively, by environment and that the study of race is undesirable. In its attempt to defend the rights and dignity of all men, UNESCO has dismissed or underplayed scientific information which tends to point up differences among races and groups. Many examples are cited of the difficulties inherent in this line of thinking. UNESCO has frequently found it necessary to revise its statements to allow for substantiated findings of genetic and intelligence studies. Scientific investigation of race does not necessarily imply racism, and in failing to make the distinction between research and prejudice, UNESCO has missed its opportunity to advance the common cause of mankind. 12 references.

15944
AUTHORS: CARTER, P. B.
ADDRESS: OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR, WILTSHIRE CONSTABULARY, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND
TITLE: THE RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968 AND RECRUITMENT.
SOURCE: POLICE JOURNAL. (LONDON)
SOURCEID: 42(2):79-83, 1969.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH RACE RELATIONS ACT 1968, PROVIDING SANCTIONS FOR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION WHICH ARE OPERABLE THROUGH CIVIL COURTS, HAS NO DIRECT BEARING ON THE WORK OF THE POLICE IN SO FAR AS THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAW IS CONCERNED, IT HAS, HOWEVER, IMPORTANT IMPLICATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF POLICE FORCES. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE POLICE ABIDE BY THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT, ESPECIALLY THOSE INVOLVED IN RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, PROMOTION, AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE. WHILE BEING COGNIZANT OF THE FACT THAT RACIAL ATTITUDES CANNOT BE LEGISLATIVELY CHANGED, THE POLICE MUST BE EXEMPLARY IN THEIR ATTITUDE TOWARD AND TREATMENT OF MINORITY GROUPS.

27606
AUTHORS: SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL.
ADDRESS: 1010 24TH STREET, SACRAMENTO 95816
TITLE: THE SACRAMENTO STUDY CENTER PROJECT. (UNPUBLISHED REPORT--MIMEO)
SOURCEID: SACRAMENTO, COMMUNITY WELFARE COUNCIL, 1969. 6 P.

THE STUDY CENTER PROJECT WAS INITIATED TO COMBAT NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND POVERTY ON EDUCATION OF CHILDREN. THE CENTER PROVIDES A PLACE WHERE THE CHILD CAN GAIN PERSONAL ACCEPTANCE AND HELP IN DEVELOPING POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARD HIMSELF AND HIS SCHOOL WORK. VOLUNTEERS WORK PERSONALLY ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS WITH THE CHILDREN IN NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND SETTLEMENT CENTERS.

28116
AUTHORS: MCCLELLAN, JOHN L.; BENNETT, JAMES V.; HELLER, MELVIN S.; WALLACE, JOHN A.; TATE, JAMES H.J.; JAWORSKI, LEON.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN CRIME PREVENTION: A SYMPOSIUM.
SOURCE: AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW QUARTERLY.
SOURCEID: 7(2):66-95, 1969.

THE GREATEST DANGER TO SOCIETY COMES NOT FROM THE OUTSIDE, BUT FROM CRIME AND DISORDER WITHIN. THE ONMIBUS CRIME BILL OF U968 PROVIDES FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FROM POLICE TO PRISON TO PAROLE, ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS CREATED IN LAW ENFORCEMENT BY ERRONEOUS DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT, AND PROVIDES FOR CONTROL OF WIRETAPPING AND ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN PREVENTING CRIME BY REHABILITATING AND TREATING OFFENDERS. THE HOME AND THE COMMUNITY CAN HELP TO REDUCE CRIME THROUGH PROPER DISCIPLINE AND SOCIAL CONTROLS WHICH PROVIDE REWARDS FOR APPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS PUNISHMENTS FOR DISAPPROVED BEHAVIOR. PROBATION AND PAROLE HAVE LOW VISIBILITY COMPARE WITH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, RECEIVE LESS FINANCIAL AID, AND EMPLOY TOO FEW PERSONNEL. THE PROBATION OFFICER SHOULD ACT AS A MEDIATOR BETWEEN OFFENDER AND COMMUNITY, NOT ONLY WORKING WITH THE OFFENDER BUT DEVELOPING COMMUNITY SUPPORT, JOBS, TRAINING, AND OTHER RESOURCES. THE LONG-RUN KEY TO CRIME PREVENTION DEPENDS ON THE ELIMINATION OF POVERTY, RACISM, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND FAMILY BREAKDOWN. THE LEGAL PROFESSION HAS NOT YET FULFILLED ITS CAPACITY TO DEAL WITH SOCIAL ACTION IN URBAN AFFAIRS. EFFECTIVE POLICING IS ESSENTIAL TO CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL.

28188
AUTHORS: CARTER, DAN T.
ADDRESS: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, UNIVERSITY PARK, MD.
TITLE: SCOTTSBORO. A TRAGEDY OF THE AMERICAN SOUTH.

SOURCEID: BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1969. 431
P. $10.00.

A WILD BRAWL ERUPTED BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO HOBOES ABOARD A FREIGHT TRAIN MOVING ACROSS NORTHEASTERN ALABAMA IN THE SPRING OF 1931. WHEN LAWMEN STOPPED THE TRAIN, THEY ARRESTED NINE YOUNG NEGROES AND TWO WHITE GIRLS CLAD IN OVERALLS. DURING THE FIRST CONFUSING MINUTES AFTER THE ARRESTS, ONE OF THE GIRLS WHISPERED THAT SHE AND HER COMPANION HAD BEEN SAVAGELY RAPED BY THE NEGROES, AND WITHIN HOURS A SULLEN MOB HAD GATHERED IN THE LITTLE TOWN OF SCOTTSBORO. ONLY THE INTERVENTION OF THE ALABMA NATIONAL GUARD AVERTED A MASS LYNCHING. THUS BEGAN THE SCOTTSBORO CASE, ONE OF THE MOST TRAGIC AND REVEALING CHAPTERS IN THE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH. THIS BOOK RECONSTRUCTS THE INCIDENT ABOARD THE TRAIN AND RECREATES THE EXPLOSIVE ATMOSPHERE IT PROVOKED IN SCOTTSBORO. THE YOUTHS - AGED TWELVE TO NINETEEN - WERE QUICKLY TRIED, AND EIGHT WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR. A COMMUNIST PARTY AFFILIATE CAME TO THE AID OF THE SCOTTSBORO BOYS AND BEGAN EXPLOITING THE CASE FOR ITS PROPAGANDA VALUE. THE NAACP ALSO ATTEMPTED TO ASSUME CONTROL OF THE YOUTHS' DEFENSE, BUT BECAME EMBROILED IN A BITTER FIGHT WITH THE COMMUNISTS. FOR OVER TEN YEARS THE CASE ATTRACTED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION AND INVOLVED SUCH FAMOUS AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS AS SAMUEL LEIBOWITZ, ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES, AND CLARENCE DARROW. EVENTUALLY, EVEN PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT TOOK AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN IT. THE SCOTTSBORO CASE - BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF PRINCIPALS, THEIR YOUTH, THE STUNNING RAPIDITY OF THEIR TRIALS, AND THE HARSH SENTENCES THEY RECEIVED - BROUGHT A WAVE OF PROTEST. TO MILLIONS OF AMERICANS, "SCOTTSBORO" BECAME SYNONYMOUS WITH SOUTHERN RACISM, REPRESSION, AND INJUSTICE. FOR SOUTHERN LIBERALS IT BECAME THE TRAGIC SYMBOL OF THE SOUTH'S REGIONAL SICK-NESS. BUT FOR MOST WHITE SOUTHERNERS THE CASE RAISED THE SPECTER OF COMMUNIST SUBVERSION AND DREADED RACIAL INSUBORDINATION. THE NARRATIVE OF THE BOOK FOLLOWS THE CASE THROUGH NINETEEN YEARS OF TRIALS, RETRIALS, LEGAL MANEUVERS, APPEALS, TESTIMONY CHANGES, AND OUT-OF-COURT DEVELOPMENTS. THE PERSONALITIES AND MOTIVATIONS OF THE KEY INDIVIDUALS ARE EXAMINED AND EVERY ASPECT OF THE CASE IS PROBED INCLUDING ITS CRUCIAL EFFECT UPON THE LIVES OF THE YOUNG DEFENDANTS.

28254
AUTHORS: ABBOTT, DAVID W.; GOLD, LOUIS H.; ROGOWSKY, EDWARD T.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOTGIVEN
TITLE: POLICE, POLITICS, AND RACE: THE NEW YORK CITY REFERENDUM
ON CIVILIAN REVIEW.
SOURCEID: NEW YORK, AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE, 1969. 62 P. $2.50.

IN THE FALL OF 1966, THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT SUFFERED A SERIOUS DEFEAT IN THE CONFLICT IN NEW YORK CITY OVER CIVILIAN REVIEW OF POLICE. THE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THIS CONFLICT TRANSCENDED LOCAL POLITICS AND ILLUMINATED SOME OF THE CRUCIAL FACTORS IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LIFE: PUBLIC SAFETY, CRIME, AND RACE RELATIONS. ON THE SURFACE, THE ISSUES BOTH FOR AND AGAINST THE REVIEW BOARD SEEMED SIMPLE, BUT THE UNDERLYING ISSUE WAS THAT OF RACE. CIVILIAN REVIEW WAS WIDELY REGARDED AS A MEANS TO SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF NEGROES AND PUERTO RICANS FOR A CHANNEL OF THEIR COMPLAINTS OF POLICE BRUTALITY. SINCE IT BECAME IDENTIFIED AS A CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE, THE REFERENDUM BECAME A MEASURE OF THE PRESENCE OF "WHITE BACKLASH". A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE WAYS IN WHICH THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF A SAMPLE OF BROOKLYN VOTERS INFLUENCED THEIR FEELINGS TOWARD CIVILIAN REVIEW IN ORDER TO RELATE ATTITUDES TOWARD CIVILIAN REVIEW WITH VOTING BEHAVIOR. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 374 WHITE VOTERS WAS INTERVIEWED. THE REFERENDUM APPEARED TO INTENSIFY BASIC INTERGROUP CLEAVAGES: NEGROES VOTED OVERWHELMINGLY FOR THE BOARD;IRISH AND ITALAIN CATHOLICS VOTED AGAINST IT; AND THE JEWS WERE DIVIDED ACCORDING TO THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CIVIL REGHTS MOVEMENT. THE NEGRO WAS THEMOST SALIENT SYMBOLIC FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH THE REFERENDUM IN THE MINDS OF WHITE BROOKLYN RESIDENTS, AND TO MANY MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE, NEGROES ERPRESENT THE ANTITHESIS OF THEIR WHOLE VALUE STRUCTURE. THE DEFEAT OF THE CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD WAS THE FIRST REJECTION OF A CIVIL RIGHTS POSITION IN NEW YORK IN MANY YEARS.

28341
AUTHORS: SPERGEL, IRVING A.
ADDRESS: SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.
TITLE: COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING: THE DELINQUENCY EXAMPLE.
SOURCEID: CHICAGO, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 1969. 342 P. $10.00.

THIS BOOK IS AN ORGANIZATIONAL APPROACH, FROM A SOCIAL WORK POINT OF VIEW, TO THE PROBLEMS OF INHABITANTS OF SLUMS AND THE INNER-CITY. IT IS CONCERNED MAINLY WITH YOUTH AND DELINQUENCY, BUT THE PRINCIPLES AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNITY ACTION DISCUSSED ARE RELEVANT TO OTHER SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THESE AREAS. A GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING IS PRESENTED AND A BROAD ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY ACTION FROM VARIOUS PERSPECTIVES IS INTENDED TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGY FOR USE IN SOCIAL WORK PRACTICE. ORGANIZATIONAL STRATEGIES AND THE ROLES OF THE WORKER IN COMMUNITY ACTION ARE EMPHASIZED. THE DATA WERE DERIVED FROM FIELD STUDY OF A WIDE VARIETY OF GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE COMMUNITY PROBLEM OF DELINQUENCY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT COMMUNITY RESOURCES HAVE BEEN OVERLY COMMITTED TO SOCIAL STABILITY AND THAT FAR GREATER SUPPORT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO CHANGE-ORIENTED ORGANIZATIONS. POLICIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUPPORT RADICAL CHANGE IN THE CONDITIONS CREATING POVERTY, MENTAL ILLNESS, DELINQUENCY, RACISM, AND UNEMPLOYMENT. PROGRAMS OF YOUTH REHABILITATION AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION MUST BE INTEGRATED INTO A LARGER PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY.

28428
AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
ADDRESS: AUTHOR ADDRESS NOT GIVEN
TITLE: SURVEY OF MAYORS ON ILLS AND REMEDIES.
SOURCE: NATION'S BUSINESS.
SOURCEID: 57(2):38-41, 1969.

A SURVEY OF 500 AMERICAN MAYORS REVEALS THAT EVEN SMALL TOWN MAYORS WORRY OVER DWINDLING FINANCES, CRIME CONTROL, POLLUTION, AND WELFARE. THE SMALL TOWNS FACE THE SAME PROBLEMS OF RACISM, EDUCATION AND HOUSING AS THE BIG CITIES. AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY BELIEVES IN FEDERAL ASSISTANCE BECAUSE LOCAL TAX SOURCES HAVE ERODED. CITY OFFICIALS URGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL URBAN POLICY TO DETERMINE THEIR NEEDS. MAYORS CALL FOR CITY SUBURBAN COOPERATION AND THE NEED TO DEVELOP REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS. MAYORS INSIST THAT THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION TO CRIME LIES IN STRENGTHENING FAMILY MORALS, WIPING OUT SLUMS, AND CREATING JOBS AND HOUSING. THEY FEEL THAT THE COURTS MUST BE FIRM IN PRESERVING LAW AND ORDER. ALL MENTION MORE POLICE, BETTER PAID AND BETTER EDUCATED, AS AN IMPORTANT STEP IN REDUCING CRIME.

28507
AUTHORS: HANLAN, ARCHIE; JACOBS, SYDNEY.
ADDRESS: GEORGE WARREN BROWN SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS, MO.
TITLE: SOCIAL WORK AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY.
SOURCE: SOCIAL CASEWORK.
SOURCEID: 50(3):152-156, 1969.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES SHOULD CONTRACT WITH INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE SERVICES IN A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE SOME SALIENT ASPECTS OF POVERTY. PRIVATE INDUSTRY CONSTITUTES A MAJOR SOURCE OF ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POOR. A SOCIAL WORK BIAS OF THE BUSINESSMAN AS SOLELY PROFIT MOTIVATED IS CONTRADICTED BY CURRENT EFFORTS OF MANY LARGE CORPORATIONS TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. SOCIAL WORK SHOULD COLLABORATE WITH PRIVATE INDUSTRY IN THESE VENTURES. SUCH PARTICIPATION COULD TAKE THE FORM OF CONSULTATION TO MANAGERIAL STAFF AND FOREMEN, EMPLOYMENT WITHIN THE FIRM AS INDUSTRIAL SOCIAL WORKERS, CONTRACTING BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES TO PROVIDE STAFF SERVICES TO INDUSTRY, OR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT CORPORATION TO

PROVIDE SUCH SERVICES. POWERFUL DECISION-MAKING ABOUT POVERTY IS OCCURRING IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, AND SOCIAL WORK HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THAT AREA. (9 REFERENCES)

31544
AUTHORS: Eisner, Victor
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Alienation of youth.
SOURCE: The Journal of School Health
SOURCEID: 39(2):81-90, 1969.

Why are children in the suburbs growing up alienated from the American way of life? The argument put forth here is that the fault is not in the children, nor for the most part is it in their struggling and bewildered parents. The fault lies in our intolerant society. The intolerance now centers in the all-white suburbs in which there is so homogeneous a population. Intolerance is not only racial; it extends to almost any deviation from the norm. The boundaries of the American way of life have become so narrow that our own children have been excluded. The task ahead is to devise new patterns of life which will bring adolescents, as well as Negroes and other excluded groups, into the main stream of America's culture. (7 references)

31660
AUTHORS: Burnett, Alice.
ADDRESS: Indiana University, 3400 Broadway, Gary, Indiana 46408
TITLE: Prejudice in the schools.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 45(5):258-259, 1969.

Six anecdotes were gathered from teachers and a principal that relate to the manner in which prejudices were treated in school. The majority of the children involved were in the primary grades. The prejudices were racial and religious in nature and all were handled successfully by the teachers who used the incidents as a learning situation.

31661
AUTHORS: Volkers, Janice J.
ADDRESS: Indiana State University, Terra Haute, Indiana
TITLE: Concerned citizens in the making.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 45(5):269-272, 1969.

A teacher of primary age children in charge of a paperback book drive for servicemen in Vietnam was not only able to involve the classroom in the project but also to teach the importance of good citizenship and concern. The children helped to count, pack, tape, tie and address the books. Thank-you letters from the soldiers were helpful in establishing healthy attitudes towards war and suffering. Such projects teach the children how to resist bigotry, pettiness, and apathy.

31887
AUTHORS: Ruch, Floyd L.; Ash, Philip.
ADDRESS: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Comments on psychological testing.
SOURCE: Columbia Law Review.
SOURCEID: 69(4):608-618, 1969.

Publication of a note "Legal Implications of the Use of Standardized Ability Tests in Employment and Education" (Colombia Law Review, April 1968) elicited a highly critical review from Dr. Ruch. Because of the controversial nature of the subject and the widespread interest in it, a brief summary of the Note is presented along with the review. To present a more balanced picture, however, comments on the review were requested from Dr. Ash and are also included. The general conclusion of the original note -- that aptitude tests do, in fact, discriminate against minority groups in both employment and entrance to institutions of higher education -- is challenged in the review and documentation refuting the conclusion is presented. In his comments, Dr. Ash points out both the strengths and weaknesses of Dr. Ruch's arguments. 5 references.

31927
AUTHORS: Korvarsky, Irving.
ADDRESS: College of Business Administration, University of Iowa, Iowa City
TITLE: Testing and the Civil Rights Act.
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 15(2):227-249, 1969.

The use of tests in selection of employees has long been apart of scientific management, but present day pressures for elimination of racial discrimination in employment have raised a variety of questions about the validity of tests. It seems quite possible that discrimination can continue, intentionally or unintentionally, when testing is relied upon for employee selection. Construction of a valid and fair test is much more difficult than is usually acknowledged and many Negroes perform well on the job but poorly on tests. Section 703(h) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protects the employer and employment agencies that rely on tests as a selection device. Section 703(j) of the Civil Rights Act protects white employees from reverse discrimination and the suggestion that different tests and standards be applied to different subcultural groups raises the possibility of reverse discrimination. Since section 703(h) permits the use of a professionally developed test without mentioning different standards for different groups, a literal interpretation of the section may lead to a finding of reverse discrimination if separate tests or scores are used for Negro and White. In the opinion of the author the allowing of cultural differences in testing does not constitute reverse discrimination. However, since Congress did not indicate what constitutes a professionally developed test, it seems that the EEOC can fill the gap by issuing appropriate rules and regulations. 71 references.

31936
AUTHORS: Harris, Fred R.
ADDRESS: The United States Senate, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: The American Negro today.
SOURCE: William and Mary Law Review.
SOURCEID: 10(3):550-578, 1969.

There has been a recent upsurge in the learning of Negro History by Negroes, since pride in heritage and heroes can be a powerful unifying and motivating force, a mortar for building a sense of community and of belonging. However, non-Negroes also should study the history of the Negro in America; it is essential if we are to look at America as it is, and ourselves as we are. Many aspects of Negro history are outlined such as their part in the exploration of North and South America and in the founding of the early European settlements on both continents of this hemisphere. American history shows us that whites have, at most, only temporized and compromised with the so-called Negro question, failing ever to face it squarely and settle it for good. For Negroes as a group and as individuals the problems of identity and self-identity have been critical. The systematic downgrading of the Negro has been the most unhealthy and destructive factor in American society. It has taken great and wretched toll throughout the years on countless human beings, black and white, severely crippling many of them and limiting the contribution they were able to make to their families and to the common good.

31954
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Comments on currents - A contagion of racism; Whose "Maximum feasible misunderstanding?"
SOURCE: Social Work.
SOURCEID: 14(2):95-99, 1969.

Comments on racism and a highly critical review of Daniel Moynihan's history of the federal antipoverty program, "Maximum Feasible Misunderstanding" by Frances F. Piven are included in the Comments on Currents section. The first was occasioned by the vituperation which characterized the discussions between Negro and white participants at a national conference of urban planners under the auspices of the Hunter College Graduate School of Urban Planning, and the New York teachers' strike which brought to the surface a smoldering and covert anti-Semitism on the part of some of the black leaders. It is considered especially disturbing to find black groups turning with fury upon other groups since it betrays the essential rightness of the black position. Taking issue with Moynihan's thesis that the antipoverty program was botched because of the incompetence of government officials, Miss Piven attributed its difficulties to the fact that the programs and funds were channeled directly to inner-city neighborhoods, thus by-passing the municipal agencies which traditionally controlled services and made municipal services themselves the target of reform. The result of this circumvention was fury on the part of officials which verged on mayhem. Whether this mode of administration was accidental foolishness or political expediency, it has resulted in increasing levels of expenditures on education, welfare, and health -- not enough, but more.

32050
AUTHORS: Skolnick, Jerome H.
ADDRESS: University of California, Berkeley
TITLE: The racial attitudes of white Americans.
SOURCE: In: Skolnick, J., The Politics of Protest.
SOURCEID: New York, Ballantine Books, 1969. 420 p. (p. 179-209).

Reactions and opinions of white Americans anent black are discussed in this research study, which is part of a book on the causes and prevention of crime. Recent studies indicate a long-term decrease in anti- Negro prejudice since the 1940's. Although the social roots of prejudice are complex, it is especially characteristic of the less-educated, older, rural segments of the population. Major trends in contemporary society, including urbanization and increasing educational opportunity, have undermined the roots of prejudice and may be expected to have a continuing effect in the future. Although surveys show continuing rejection by many whites of the means by which blacks attempt to redress their grievances, most whites express support of the goal of increased opportunity for black Americans. Blacks express less satisfaction with the quality of their lives and are less optimistic about their opportunities than are whites. Correspondingly, whites feel the need for change less urgently than blacks. Nevertheless recent studies show that a clear majority of whites would support federal programs that would tear down the ghettos and would provide full employment, better education, and better housing for blacks, even if they would have to pay more taxes to support such programs. 57 references. (Author abstract)

32116
AUTHORS: Justice, Blair.
ADDRESS: University of Texas, Houston, Texas
TITLE: The "sead" factors of unrest.
SOURCE: In: Justice, B., Violence in the city.
SOURCEID: Fort Worth, T.C.U. Press, 1969. 289 p. (p. 9-64).

An extensive discussion of the causes of riots is presented in this chapter, which is part of a book on violence in the city. The question of riots is complicated and deeply embedded in psychological as well as sociological factors. Common danger signals impending riots include high unemployment rates in the ghetto, police abuse and slum housing. Whether these signals spell a riot depends on the setting in which they are found, both the psychic and the ecological setting. The psychic setting refers to the expectation level that people have toward their lives and the attitudes they have toward the adverse facts of their existence. The ecological setting involves the way people are distributed in space, how they organize or fail to organize in their neighborhoods, and the effects that all these factors have on the unity or disunity of their interest and action. Oppression is not the only cause of riots because oppression, in the form of racial discrimination and deprivation, existed from the time that blacks were brought from Africa. Massive community violence did not begin until the 1960's. The reasons for this late occurrence are described as the "sead" factors of unrest and include the following: 1. By the 1960's, many Negroes had heeded the admonition that education was what they needed, but their education was inferior and there also existed discrimination in employment. 2. An outgrowth of this frustration was a plunge into civil rights organizations made up of both white and Negro people who thought that if laws were changed, the plight of the Negro would be eliminated. The laws were changed, but life for the Negro did not change. 3. While this frustration and rage were mounting, mass migrations of Negroes were occurring to northern ghettos. Only more frustration occurred when their expectations of a better life were not realized. 4. Life in the northern ghetto was really harder, in many ways, than in the south. Parents were ill-equipped to rear their children in the city and the children felt their parents' inadequacy, from the first days they spent on the streets of their complex urban environment which resulted in great tension and unrest. 23 references. (Author abstract modified)

32117
AUTHORS: Justice, Blair.
ADDRESS: University of Texas, Houston, Texas
TITLE: Rebel without a cause.
SOURCE: In: Justice, B., Violence in the city.
SOURCEID: Fort Worth, T.C.U., 1969. 289 p. (p. 65-102).

The effects of poverty and ghetto living on the rebel without a cause are expounded in this chapter, which is part of a book on violence in the cities. In this context, the rebel without a cause can be identified as a person who generates a need to demonstrate power over someone else through violence. His aggression is chronic and criminal and in striking out at others, he finds a form of release, of expressing a reaction against many conditions that characterize his life. The rebel without a cause reflects not only "social disorganization: and a reaction against discrimination, but also an intense need to gain power and control in his life. This need may be based on social fragmentation and the personal devaluation that comes from discrimination, but the distinguishing feature of the rebel is that these factors do not lead to a general apathy or to withdrawal through drugs or mental illness. What power bestows on a rebel is recognition from others, and a sense of identity, and of being "somebody." A case history is presented of Phil Fitch, (a pseudonym) a product of Houston's slum ghetto, who killed a white man because his courage was challenged. When the police picked him up, Fitch did not resist arrest because, to himself, he was a big man who did not need to prove himself any longer. Fitch could have become a narcotic addict or an alcoholic, but he became a person who was drawn to violence and, as illustrated by his senseless aggression, was a rebel without a cause. The story of another Negro, James Norris (a code name), who discovered his identity and sense of power through a "self-thrust" is also related as evidence that, despite all the odds against the person born in a ghetto and despite all the adverse influences of being homeless and continuously moving from place to place, a person can overcome these effects. While in prison, he rose from the brink of illiteracy to being one of 57 inmates who ever passed college courses within a state prison. Another discussion is included on a study of the attitudes on civil rights of 42 Houston Negroes who were termed "bad actors" and "repeaters," since the rebel without a cause is viewed as a person driven toward violence and civil rights activity is clearly not his dominant avenue of expression, however, riots have been linked to civil rights. An interesting finding of this survey is that the rebel is not at all concerned with his own need for dignity or improvement. He is much more inclined to project the cause of Negro problems to discrimination and insufficient job opportunities. 46 references.

32140
AUTHORS: Lieberson, Stanley; Silverman, Arnold R.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The precipitants and underlying conditions of race riots.
SOURCE: In: Gerson, W., Social Problems in a Changing World.
SOURCEID: New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1969. 621 p. (452-472).

This analysis of the underlying conditions of race riots suggests several generalizations. First, precipitating incidents often involve highly charged offenses committed by members of one group against the other, such as attacks on women, police brutality and interference, murder, and assault. Violation of segregation taboos by Negroes as well as white resistance have been increasingly frequent precipitants. Riots are more likely to occur when social institutions function inadequately, or when grievances are not resolved, or cannot be resolved under the existing institutional arrangements. Populations are predisposed to riot; they are not simply neutral. The functioning of a local community government is important in determining whether a riot will follow an incident. Race riots are frequently misunderstood. There is community failure to see the riot in terms of institutional malfunctioning or a racial difficulty which is not met by existing social institutions. 25 references.

32188
AUTHORS: Conant, James B.
ADDRESS: Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
TITLE: Social dynamite in our large cities.
SOURCE: In: Cavan, R., Readings in juvenile delinquency.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed., New York City, J. B. Lippincott, 1969. 499 p. (p. 188-202).

The existence of thousands of youths between 16 and 21 in the slums of our large cities who are both out of school and out of work create an explosive situation. It is social dynamite. Conditions in the big cities with respect to youth in slum neighborhoods, specifically those conditions relating to education and employment, are examined. The problems presented are the result of a social situation the roots of which run back to the days of slavery and an economic problem which is in part a reflection of the total unemployment situation and in part a result of racial discrimination among labor unions and employers. Improvement in the lives of the families who inhabit these slums, is required to improve the work of the slum schools but without a drastic change in the employment prospects for urban Negro youth, relatively little will be accomplished. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

32226
AUTHORS: Denno, Theodore F.
ADDRESS: State University of New York, Cortland, N. Y.
TITLE: The new fair housing law: 1866.
SOURCE: The American University Law Review.
SOURCEID: 18(3):491-502, 1969.

The United States Supreme Court in Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co. not only upheld the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, but specifically found it applicable to private as well as state acts, thus turning an almost forgotten civil rights law into a fair housing statute that prohibits racial discrimination in all sales and rental of property. In this analysis the following questions are answered: (1) Does the Act of 1866 empower a federal agency to assist aggrieved parties? The Supreme Court answered this in the negative, making no provision for intervention by the Attorney General. (2) Does the Act of 1866 provide for payment of damages? According to Jones, the Act contains no provisions expressly authorizing a federal court to compel the payment of damages. (3) What exemptions does the Act allow, and does it deal with discriminatory ancillary practices in the real estate field? Congress did not intend any exemptions in the Act and the Court explicitly recognized that intention. (4) Can the Act of 1866 control discrimination against Orientals, Mexican-Americans, Indians, and Puerto Ricans? While the Act plainly was drawn with regard to Negroes, there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that its scope was to end there. (5) How much additional legislation and federal machinery is needed? The Court accepted the view that applying the 1866 Act discriminatory acts of private persons as well as states would not eliminate the need for congressional legislation to spell out federal responsibility and establish federal machinery to enforce the rights it guarantees. (6) Is the Act of 1866 enforceable only by private parties acting on their own initiative? The Court characterized it as such, in contrast to the Act of 1968 which it called a detailed housing law, applicable to a broad range of discriminatory practices and enforceable by a complete arsenal of federal authority. (7) Is the Act of 1866 a comprehensive open housing law? The court in Jones emphatically states that it is not. The comprehensive nature of the 1866 Act lies in the fact that it allows no exemptions, lacks specific inclusion of discriminatory ancillary practices and requires the application of federal power. 23 references.

32231
AUTHORS: Gould, William B.
ADDRESS: Wayne State University
TITLE: Seniority and the black worker: reflections on Quarles and its implications.
SOURCE: Texas Law Review.
SOURCEID: 47(6):1039-1074, 1969.

Discrimination in seniority arrangements is thoroughly examined in the first judicial dissussion of this matter Quaries v. Philip Morris, after the passage of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Before dealing with Quarles v. Philip Morris, it is important to understand Whitfield v. United Steelworkers. In the Whitfield case, Negro workers challanged a plan negotiated through collective bargaining purported to eliminate segregated lines of progression in a steel mill. The skilled jobs, reserved for whites, were in the number 1 line, and the unskilled jobs, reserved for Negroes, were in the number 2 line. The revision of past practices which were challenged in the Whitfield case permitted Negro workers to bid in at the bottom of the number 1 line, but only at a price. The controversy in the Quarles case, centers around the future movements of Negro workers based upon the amount of accumulated seniority that they could exercise on their own behalf. The questions presented in Whitfield relate to the entry job and the basis of entry. While the Quarles decision refuses to freeze some of this generation's black workers into discriminatory patterns, it is more harmful than helpful. Its principal defect is to be found in the opinion's adherence to Whitfield and a refusal to apply the decision's rationale to discrimination involving skilled jobs. 136 references.

32244
AUTHORS: Schell, George A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Open housing: Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co. and Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968.
SOURCE: The American University Law Review.

SOURCEID: 18(3):553-568, 1969.

The interpretation of the United States Supreme Court on Section 2 of the thirteenth amendment in the Jones v. Mayer decision permits Congress to enact legislation which would prohibit purely private racial discrimination. This construction comports with the view of the post Civil War legislators who authored the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments and the Civil Rights Act of 1866. The test to determine the constitutionality of legislation based on the thirteenth amendment now is the same as that employed when the statute isfounded upon either the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments; that being the test formulated in McCulloch v. Maryland by Chief Justice Marshall. The Court's construction of Section 1982 provides an effective source of redress in instances where the case would be included within the exceptions to the Fair Housing Title of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 or would be barred by the 180 day limitation or would of necessity have to be brought in a state or local court. 126 references. (Journal abstract)

32347
AUTHORS: Tilly, Charles; Brown, Richard M.; Levy, Sheldon G.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Historical overview of violence in Europe and America.
SOURCE: In: Graham, H., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 1-101).

Because America's cultural antecedents are predominantly European and since Europe has shared with the United States the experience of modern industrial revolution, Charles Tilly makes a historical and comparative analysis of the American tradition of violence to that of Europe. Throughout Western history a close connection has existed between the basic political process and the predominant forms of conflict. In Europe preindustrial societies were characterized by such primitive collective violence as brawls and communal clashes usually with non political objectives. As the power of the European state expanded, reactionary disturbances replaced primitive violence and included revolts against tax collectors and foot riots in which loosely organized common people fought against the representatives of government for failure to protect old life ways. The third form of collective violence has almost entirely replaced reactionary violence in Europe. The demonstration and strike are the clearest examples. They involve specialized associations with well defined objectives, organized for political or economic action. Many parallels between European and American experiences can be drawn. Collective violence in America has been employed as a means to an end and has been categorized as negative and positive violence. Negative violence is any form which seems to be connected in no way with any socially or historically constructive development--i.e., criminal, feudal, lynchmob, and racially and ethnically prejudiced violence; urban rioting; and political assassination. Positive violence includes police coercion, the Revolutionary, Civil, and Indian Wars; vigilantism; agrarian uprisings; and labor strife. 148 references.

32349
AUTHORS: Frantz, Joe B.
ADDRESS: University of Texas, Austin, Texas
TITLE: The frontier tradition: an invitation to violence.
SOURCE: In: Graham, H., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Bantam Books, 1969. 822 p. (p. 127-154).

In this continuing study of violence in America, the frontier tradition is described, which placed a high premium on independent action and individual reliance. Frontier heroes were men of great audacity with insatiable appetites. They are revered because they were imaginative and daring. Their blindness and their excesses have been inherited. One type of frontier hero was the lawman who was often as closely associated with violence as the outlaw. The greatest gunfighters frequently played both sides of the law. Much of the violence on the frontier arose from restlessness caused by successive wars, such as the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican and Civil Wars. Some men who had tested action could not return to the discipline of the settled world. Running parallel with this tendency for a strong individual was the tendancy of men and groups to take the law into their own hands -vigilantism. Along with vigilantism was a certain amount of racism; Negroes were lynched in the South, and Indians and Mexicans were shot. These actions were acceptable to society in general. The coming of barbed wire into cattle country led to another outburst of vigilantism. The difficulty with frontier vigilantism was that is had no stopping place. The practice of men taking the law into their own hands, even after regular judicial processes are constituted, continues to exist. If they do not approve of a man or a situation and they cannot wait for legal actions, they burn down a ghetto, loot and pillage, or shoot leaders. The prevalence of arms over the fireplace of every frontier cabin endures today in the defense which groups like the National Rifle Association membership carry on against attempts to register arms and control the sale of guns and ammunition. The frontier gave America many traits which are admirable and which improved the country, but the frontier's reliance on simple solutions and direct action does not fit a country whose problems are corporate, community, and complex. 24 references.

32404
AUTHORS: Rhode Island Special Legislative Commission to Study Social Services in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.
ADDRESS: Room 326 State House, Providence, Rhode Island
TITLE: Community delivery systems: Part 8.
SOURCE: In: Rhode I.: Organization for State administered human resource programs.
SOURCEID: Providence, Commn. to Study Social Services, 1969. 136 p. (p. 118-130).

The existing pattern of available human resource services in Rhode Island is reviewed; important factors and criteria guiding the development of community services are identified and a conceptual plan for coordinating delivery of such services is suggested. Impediments to the delivery of adequate services include geographical absence of facilities and personnel, fragmented and depersonalized service, difficulties in communication, inadequate understanding of the best way to use highly specialized services and racial prejudice. The development of a delivery system must be predicated on the following guidelines: (1) comprehensive planning from state to community levels, (2) developing programs that aim at root causes and are responsive to the immediate problems of citizens, (3) insuring maximum feasible resident participation in program development and review, (4) concentrating and coordinating resources by involving traditional and new public and private agencies, (5) decentralization of services to neighborhoods, (6) integration of core service operations through central intake, counseling, and case management by having agencies surrender certain autonomy, and (7) arranging a services continuum to clients by developing service plans utilizing team analyses, referrals and followup. It is concluded that the Community Action Agencies should be considered as important instrumentalities in the delivery of social services to communities. They should be represented on the proposed Regional Human Resource Councils and their facilities used as multiservice centers for all relevant social service functions of the State. (Author abstract modified)

32426
AUTHORS: Institute For the Study of Crime and Delinquency.
ADDRESS: 605 Crocker Citizens Bank Building, Sacramento, Calif.
TITLE: Model community correctional program. San Joaquin County, California. Report II, community organization for correctional services.
SOURCEID: Sacramento, Calif., Inst. for Study of Crime and Delinquency, 1969. 210 p.

Crime reflects the mores of the community. Correctional efforts to reduce it mirror the community's attitudes about itself and its people. San Joaquin County community's perceptions and attitudes about itself, its people, and those certain groups of people who have been labeled as offenders or mentally ill or welfare recipients are examined. Environmental improvements needed include the following: (1) the need for the community to develop a more positive self-image, (2) the development of mutual trust among its people and for its government, (3) the need for the community to solve the challenge of racial and economic segregation, and (4) the nurturing and development of stable business and political leadership to provide direction for community resource use. It is suggested that these goals can be accomplished through scientific management of the criminal justice system. The dimensions of management embrace (1) an information system, (2) application of systems analyses, (3) an ability to identify and use cost tradeoffs, and (4) budgeting by program with explicit measurable goals. Questions related to the realization of the goals stated are discussed. 41 references. (Author abstract modified)

32468
AUTHORS: Terry, Robert M.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City
TITLE: Discrimination in handling delinquents.
SOURCE: In: O'Brien, R., Readings in general sociology.
SOURCEID: 4th ed. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1969. 545 p. (p. 416-423).

The validity of common assertions that control agencies exhibit discrimination based upon sex, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status in handling juvenile delinquents has been questioned. To test the hypotheses that the severity of sanctions is positively related to "maleness" and minority status of the offender and negatively related to his socioeconomic status intensively and systematically offenders in a heavily industrialized Midwest city with a population of about 100,000 were studied. Basic data was obtained from records in the police Juvenile Bureau, Probation Department, and the Courts. The resulting sample consisted of 9,023 juvenile offenses which had resulted in contact with the police. Of these 775 were referred to the probation department and only 246 appeared in the juvenile court. Since the police, probation, and the court represent stages in the processing of juvenile offenses, analysis of the disposition of cases by each is made separately. Kendall's rank order correlation coefficient, tau, was the major statistical measure used. The analysis indicated that severity of disposition was not a function of the minority status of socioeconomic status of the juvenile offender. Sex of the offender was found to be positively related (tau .07) disposition of the offender in probation department disposition but not in police or court dispostion. Caution is recommended in the generalization of these findings and further research is recommended. 2 references.

32513
AUTHORS: Brock, Bill; Biester, Edward; Bush, George; Frey, Lou; Riegle, Donald; Steiger, Bill.
ADDRESS: 1535 Longworth House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515
TITLE: Report to President Nixon by Republican Congressmen on campus unrest.
SOURCEID: Washington, D.C., 1969. 37 p.

Twenty two Republican Congressmen visited college campuses in the course of preparation of a report to President Nixon on campus unrest. The report reflects impressions of student attitudes and problems, along with some proposed solutionsapplicable at local, state and national levels. Some internal factors reported include: (1) students' inability to communicate with administrators and faculty; (2) inadequate channels of communication; (3) intolerance of a substantial number of students; (4) failure of the university to practice what it preaches; (5) lack of relevance in disputes on the structure of the university and its role in society; (6) concern over methods used to respond to student confrontations; (7) bitterness of black students at predominately black institutions; and (8) the ability of smaller institutions to deal with problems more readily than the larger universities. External factors that reflect campus unrest include racism, the military industrial complex, poverty and hunger, police state, economic oppression, misplaced priorities, and the Vietnam war. Some of the suggested solutions were: no repressive legislation; the establishment of a commission on higher education; open communication in the university community; draft reform; student participation in politics; expanded opportunities for involvement; and the coordination of youth programs.

32533
AUTHORS: Beat, James A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Racial discrimination in employment under the civil rights act of 1866.
SOURCE: University of Chicago Law Review.
SOURCEID: 36(3):615-641, 1969.

The Civil Rights Act of 1866 and its provisions are discussed and its possible application in contemporary suits is considered and evaluated. Although two provisions of the act appeared to prohibit acts of racial discrimination by private individuals in a broad field of activities, they were rendered ineffectual in early rulings. Supreme court action in the Jones v. Mayer case is accepted as authority for (1) the proposition that the thirteenth amendment authorizes legislation against private acts of discrimination, and (2) the intention of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 to prohibit discriminatory acts by private individuals. The intention of the century old law arose from a seting in which it was hoped to achieve a balance between slavery as it had existed in the South and free labor in the North. Insufficient utilization of the act in the past makes its contemporary application impractical. The enactment of the 1964 Civil Rights Act was a direct response to President Kennedy's assassination and the threat of Negro riots. The repeal of the earlier statute seems unlikely in the immediate future, despite its rare use and displacement. (Author abstract modified)

34095
AUTHORS: Engel, Gerald.
ADDRESS: B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind. 47906
TITLE: Comparison between American permanent residents of Israel: Part I, American background.
SOURCE: Journal of Psychology.
SOURCEID: 71(1):133-142, 1969.

Of 703 Americans born in the United States or Canada who were permanent residents of Israel, 364 responded to a mailed 4 page questionnaire, and an additional 79 agreed to personal interviews. These 443 subjects were divided into 2 groups, 255 religious and 188 nonreligious. Analysis of the questionnaire responses showed that the religiously oriented identify with American Jewish life more and were more interested in Israel than the nonreligious. The religiously oriented were stimulated to visit Israel at an earlier age than the nonreligious. However, the religious took just as long to settle. The 2 groups did not differ in the number of trips or years from initial trip before settling in Israel. Both groups found it equally difficult to leave America to begin a new life in Israel. The 2 groups differed in the aspects of American life which disturbed them. The religiously oriented worried more about group assimilation, whereas the nonreligious were more concerned about problems relating the individual to the total community, such as conformity and political witchhunting. The 2 groups showed equal concern about anti-Semitism. 26 references.

36726
AUTHORS: Johnson, Edwin T.
ADDRESS: San Francisco, Calif.
TITLE: The delivery of health care in the ghetto.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Medical Association.
SOURCEID: 61(3):263-270, 1969.

Voluntary hospitals originally dedicated to assisting immigrants and ethnic groups now discover that they are surrounded by poverty stricken minority groups in need of medical care, including treatment for drug abuse. The manpower and the physical plants necessary to provide adequate health care for the growing core city population are not sufficient and it will require a cooperative effort of the voluntary hospitals with local physicians, backed by government resources, if they are to meet the needs resulting from racism and poverty interlocked with ill health in these areas. 5 references.

37209
AUTHORS: Horwitz, Richard J.; Miller, David J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Student due process in the private university: the state action doctrine.
SOURCE: Syracuse Law Review.
SOURCEID: 20(4):911-923, 1969.

The rights of a student to due process in the private university is regarded as totally illogical as contrasted to public universities. The latter are recognized as instrumentalities of the state, hence constitutional protections are available to their constituents. Private universities, by contrast, are largely immune from the constitutional right of due process because of continued application of the in loco parentis theory, the right -privilege distinction, and the theory of contractual waiver. The exercise of first amendment rights is necessarily restricted by the failure of many private universities to accord due process of law to its students. On policy ground, there are substantial reasons for affording such protection under the fourteenth amendment to students at private universities as well as public. The state action doctrine, instrumental in limiting racial discrimination in the context of private activities, will ultimately rectify the procedural injustices occurring in private universities. 42 references. (Author abstract modified)

37265
AUTHORS: Schur, Edwin M.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
TITLE: Introduction: the need for a calm appraisal.
SOURCE: In: Schur, E., Our criminal society.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1969. 244 p. (p. 1-22).

The twin goals of a rational criminal code and equitable and sane society are presented as solutions to the problems of crime in American society. These solutions are based on an examination of some of the major findings of systematic research on crime in America. America's unwillingness to confront crime rationally is considered a political matter. The following themes emerge from a consideration of the grounds for legitimately describing American society as criminal. (1) America is an unequal society. (2) America's society is criminal by virtue of its involvement in mass violence abroad. (3) Certain emphases in our cultural values help generate crime. (4) America has "created" much unnecessary crime. (5) America is a criminal society because it has adopted an unseeing and unworkable orientation to crime problems. It is recommended that the discrepancies between stated American values and those by which Americans live be reduced. 14 references. IPA1970-01654 Schur, Edwin M. American crime patterns. In: Schur, E., Our criminal society. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., Prentice-Hall, 1969. 244 p. (p.

23-54). Department of Sociology, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts IPA 1969 aab-mod English Behavioral Sciences, Crime and Delinquency, Deprivation, Violence OONCMHI, XChapter, XTheory, XResearch Study, XEtiology, 13-20-years-old, 21-30-years-old Crime patterns in America are discussed in this section of a study on the major findings of systematic crime research in America. A Gallup Poll taken in February 1968 revealed that Americans consider crime and lawlessness the most important problem facing their communities. Deficiencies in reporting prior to 1958 make precise comparisons of crime rates difficult. However, there is evidence that the overall trend in violent crimes is upward. The highest crime rates are heavily concentrated in major urban areas. Comparisons with other countries are not feasible because of variations in definition and reporting of crime. Major conventional crime seems to be concentratedin the 15 to 25 year-old group. Data are available to indicate that the age of maximum criminality is higher for females than for males, children who become delinquents do so at an earlier age in areas having high delinquency rates, and the younger the person when he commits his first crime, the greater the chance that he will commit more offenses. The high crime rates for Negroes are explained by discriminatory law enforcement, their socioeconomic conditions, and the psychological burden imposed on them by society. Criminological specialists may be overconcerned with questions of individual crime causation. An emphasis on crime rather than criminals should help the appreciation of broader social contexts within which criminal acts arise. 33 references. (Author abstract modified)

37293
AUTHORS: Gould, William B.
ADDRESS: Wayne State University Law School, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: Non-governmental remedies for employment discrimination.
SOURCE: Syracuse Law Review.
SOURCEID: 20(4):865-881, 1969.

Present day interests of Negro workers in all black labor organizations and the black workers, increasing alienation from the industrial system and society itself is, in part, an outgrowth of the self-government structure which the labor unions and management have erected upon the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act which established the primacy of collective contract over the individual contract. This structure has made it possible for legitimate grievances of minority groups to be ignored. Employment practices, promotion and seniority are sensitive areas in which racial discrimination must be removed. Two non-governmental remedies for discrimination in employment are suggested: (1) the incorporation into the system of binding labor arbitration of a third party to represent minority group grievances and (2) court action predicated on the reasoning in Jones v. Mayer which held that the Civil Rights Act of 1866 provides that all persons have the same right to make and enforce contracts and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. 60 references.

37294
AUTHORS: Brennan, Vincent J.
ADDRESS: Michigan Court of Appeals
TITLE: Detroit: 1967--a response.
SOURCE: Denver Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 46(1):52-55, 1969.

A Detroit Judge responds to charges of extreme racial prejudice in the mass arrests following the riots in Detroit in 1967. To explain why 99% of those arrested were black, it is pointed out that the area where the rioting began and became uncontrolled was predominantly black, Negroes making up 97 to 99 percent of the population. There was a breakdown in court procedure despite the fact that all judges worked around the clock for three weeks. The entire system was overloaded and unable to function efficiently. Detention facilities were overcrowded but there was no other available space. There is a great need for specific studies on the phenomenon of riots and their causes. Riots are polarizing black and white communities, policemen arepoorly equipped with the skills required to cope with this polarization. Qualification standards must be raised and pay scales raised. Better police community relations for both black and whites must be established. It is suggested that cities should master plans for handling riot situations which include, among other things, extra clerical help, additional detention centers, central communications, prisoner location systems, and a bureau of identification experts. Constructive suggestions for improving the criminal justice system are requested from critics.

37295
AUTHORS: Harper, Alfonso R.
ADDRESS: Legal Aid and Defender Association, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: Detroit: 1967.
SOURCE: Denver Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 46(1):48-52, 1969.

The conduct of law enforcement officials and those involved in the administration of justice in Detroit during the 1967 rioting indicated extreme racial predjudice. For example there were approximately 100 white arrests in a total of 7,000; the technical charge on which arrests were made was entering without breaking, with bail bonds set as high as $10,000 to $25,000. A small segment of the bar mishandled their clients' cases. Procedures of the courts have improved since 1967 with new measures instituted that should result in improvement of justice. It is suggested that the riots (incident to) physical abuse and mishandling of prisoners by the police in Detroit lie in the long-existing attitude of permissiveness toward police brutality on the part of the public. Race prejudice should be reduced so the rights of all individuals may be protected.

37309
AUTHORS: Lauritis, Ene-Malle
ADDRESS: National Legal Aid and Defender Association
TITLE: Two pounds of flesh.
SOURCE: Denver Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 46(1):4-7, 1969.

A critical evaluation of the papers and discussions of the conference, "Winter Rights--Summer Riots", sponsored by the National Legal Aid and Defender Association in August, 1968, results in an indictment of actions and attitudes of lawyers throughout the country on the issue of the handling and prevention of riots. Papers presented at the conference covered such subjects as the student response to the urban crisis, the law and the lawyer in the black-white confrontation, the causes of riots and legal services, and reports on the 1968 riots in Chicago and the 1967 riots in Detroit. Participants, both black and white, were eager to participate in a dialogue, yet none took place. The reason for this failure is attributed to the failure of the white lawyers to recognize the fact of racism and act upon their conviction of equal justice under the law while the Negro comes to feel more and more that he is a pariah in the white community. The legal profession is urged to become actively involved in halting the continuation of racial polarization. 1 reference.

40277
AUTHORS: Fort, Joel.
ADDRESS: School of Social Welfare, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
TITLE: The pleasure seekers: the drug crisis, youth and society.
SOURCEID: Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. 255 p. $6.50.

This monograph deals with drugs used for nonmedical purposes. Drugs discussed are depressants, stimulants, and miscellaneous drugs, including tranquilizers, lysergic acid diethylamide, and marihuana. Drug users, where it is used, the extent to which it is used, and the effects on the human body are discussed. Marihuana enters the United States mainly from Mexico, while heroin comes from the Far or Middle East. The other drugs are manufactured in the United States and distributed through complex systems. The Bureau of Customs seizes less than 1/10 of the illicit traffic. Evidence is seen of a shift from the punitive toward the medicosocial as evidenced by recent court decisions and new state laws. Of all the drugs, alcohol is claimed to be more closely related to accidents and violence. Although there has been a steady increase in crime, drugs play a minor role in the total picture, although it is admitted that addicts must steal in order to obtain their drugs. Violence and crime stem from societal problems, and to blame them on the use of drugs may tend to ignore the real issues. There is very little firm data available to show a causal relationship between drug use and crime. Claims that drugs cause insanity, sexual excesses, birth defects, and nonparticipation are attacked. The reasons for drug use is explained against the broad framework of society and the existence there of crime, violence, and regular drug use. Ways suggested to handle the drug abuse are: drug use should be handled as sociological and public health matters, not as legal issues and the focus of criminal law should be on antisocial behavior and on reducing illicit manufacture, cultivation, and distribution of drugs. Education and elimination of racism, poverty, injustice, and bureaucratic inefficiencies are needed in many kinds of programs to do the job. 97 references.

40288
AUTHORS: Fort, Joel.
ADDRESS: School of Social Welfare, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
TITLE: Beyond drugs: the real problems and how to solve them.
SOURCE: In: Fort, J., The pleasure seekers.
SOURCEID: Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. 255 p. (p. 223-235).

The problems underlying drug abuse and the ways in which the problems can be solved are discussed. The author claims that social and legal policies are the causes of the main social problems associated with drugs. Rather than continuing with punitive measures, all drug use should be handled as a sociological and public health matter. The focus of criminal law should be on antisocial behavior such as crimes against the person or property and on reducing the manufacture, cultivation, and distribution of drugs. All advertising of abusable drugs should be banned or controlled. Packages and containers used for drugs should be clearly marked with messages concerning the dangers of the contents. Beginning with the 6th grade, objective, factual programs of drug education should be taught by competent instructors. In the courts, discrimination should be made between the user and trafficker. More important, the roots of drug abuse could be eliminated by eliminating racism, poverty, injustice, and bureaucratic totalitarianism.

43752
AUTHORS: Nelson, Bryce.
ADDRESS: Author address not given.
TITLE: Brandeis: how a liberal university reacts to a black take-over.
SOURCE: Science.
SOURCEID: 163(3874):1431-1434, 1969.

A review of the manner in which Brandeis University reacted to a threat of violence within its walls is presented. About 65 black students took control of Ford Hall and occupied it for 11 days, and although university life was disrupted, it was possible to avoid violence. Most faculty members and students felt that not calling in the police was a good move. The crucial demand first considered was that of creating a department for Afro-American and African studies. Despite the fact that Brandeis is a predominantly Jewish university, antisemitism did not seem to play a role here. Even though Brandeis weathered the Ford Hall crisis, black - white problems are not yet solved. It is postulated that student protest may eventually force out liberal administrators.

43795
AUTHORS: Morison, Robert S.
ADDRESS: Division of Biological Sciences, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
TITLE: The university and student dessent.
SOURCE: Science.
SOURCEID: 163(3871):1013, 1969.

Students and faculty have differing views on the present campus crisis. The student identifies the university with everything he dislikes about modern society, while the faculty believes it to be the upholder and guardian of individual freedom. However, there are no differing views on such basic issues as freedon, love, war or racial prejudice. The controversy involves the methods employed to gain objectives. Radicals believe large problems must be faced in their totality, while scholars are concerned with objective investigation. Both self-righteous views hinder classroom teaching. University survival may be dependent upon continuing the belief that the only worthwhile revolutions are those arising from gradually acquired changes.

44774
AUTHORS: Litcher, John H.; Johnson, David W.
ADDRESS: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
TITLE: Changes in attitudes toward Negroes of white elementary school students after use of multiethnic readers.
SOURCE: Journal of Educational Psychology.
SOURCEID: 60(2):148-152, 1969.

This study investigated the effect of curriculum materials which portray Negroes in a way which is contradictory to prevailing prejudices and sterotypes upon the attitudes toward Negroes of white second grade school children in a Midwestern city. A pretest-posttest design controlling for the teacher, the classroom, the school, and the reading ability of the subjects (Ss) was used. The 34 children in the experimental groups used a multiethnic reader which included characters from several different racial and ethnic groups for 4 months, while the 34 children in the control groups used the regular reader which included only whites. Use of the multiethnic reader resulted in marked positive change in the subjects' attitudes toward Negroes, supporting the counter-conditioning hypothesis. 23 references. (author abstract)

47308
AUTHORS: Middleman, Ruth R.
ADDRESS: School of Social Administration, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
TITLE: On being a whitey in the midst of a racial crisis.
SOURCE: Children.
SOURCEID: 16(3):97-102, 1969.

The responses of most Negro teenage participants in a discussion group following the assissination of MartiMartin Luther King, Jr., were generally expressions of hatred for whites, frustration with inferior education and opportunities, and a lack of confidence in nonviolence as a solution to their problems. They did not believe that white people could possibly understand what it is like to be black. The 1 white person present expressed some apprehension regarding the extent of hatred expressed, reevaluated the ability of whites to understand the black community's grievances, and came to the realization that greater efforts are needed in communicating the urgent feelings of the black community to the white community whenever possible.

47895
AUTHORS: Tyack, David B.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Education, Stanford University

TITLE: Growing up black; **perspectives** on the history of education in northern ghettos.
SOURCE: History of Education Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 9(3):287-297, 1969.

The thesis presented is that the problem of Negro education in the ghettos has emerged as a consequence of centralization and bureaucratization of the schools. Formerly in the nineteenth century each local group (often ethnically homogeneous) had control over its schools, including curriculum. But with centralization local groups lost control and the white reformers were able to control the schools for their own purposes. In the segregated schools this included limiting the curriculum and doing nothing to encourage the business sector to raise the hopelessly low job ceiling for blacks. Segregated schools were perpetuated by white racists and Negro middle class who hoped to obtain jobs there. The lower class blacks demanded integration out of distrust of whites. With white children in the classrooms teachers would be compelled to do an honest job of teaching and adequate facilities and supplies would be assured. These controversies often revealed the powerlessness of blacks to control their destiny and the astute ability of whites to set different classes of blacks against each other. The theory is advanced that this history helps explain why blacks today want both solidarity and power. 78 references.

48309
AUTHORS: O'Connor, Garrett.
ADDRESS: Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, Md. 21205
TITLE: Reflections in the rubble: some thoughts in the aftermath of civil disorder.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 125(11):1557-1563, 1969.

It is suggested that current approaches to the problem of ensuring civil rights for all have failed to reach the root of the matter, because they do not take into consideration the real and imagined social and economic threats that are important factors in the maintenance of racial prejudice. An impasse is created in which stereotypes thrive and violence brews. Programs that will make desegregation profitable and attractive for the black and white communities alike are desperately needed. 3 references. (author abstract)

48408
AUTHORS: Lipman, Aaron.
ADDRESS: University of Miami, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124
TITLE: Latent function analysis in gerontological research.
SOURCE: Gerontologist.
SOURCEID: 9(1):33-36, 1969.

Latent function analysis in gerontological research is discussed. At the time of the study, 2 Negro projects were segregated and were located in ghetto areas. It was this situation which led to the suggestion that the sociological orientation of functional analysis, and especially the concept of latency of function, could be applied very profitably to field of gerontological investigation. Function can be either manifest or latent. It is the latent functions that are of concern. In the analysis of housing for the aged, the manifest functions are relatively clear-cut. The need consists of adequate housing at a realistically low rate of rental. A latent function of racially segregating the project appeared to be the creation of a more highly integrated group in the Negro housing projects than was found in white projects. In addition to the manifest function of satisfying the housing need, the housing projects also have a latent function of heightening morale, life satisfaction, improving self-attitude, increasing the amount and quality of social relations, and generally improving the mental health of the aged as measured by indices of successful aging. 9 references.

50101
AUTHORS: Wyer, Robert S., Jr.
ADDRESS: University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Chicago, Ill.
TITLE: The effects of general response style on measurement of own attitude and the interpretation of attitude-relevant messages.
SOURCE: British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology (London).
SOURCEID: 8(2):104-115, 1969.

A study was performed to determine whether characteristics of recording responses on rating scales generalize across stimulus domains and if this could account for the apparent tendency to displace interpretations of attitude relevant communications either toward or away from one's own attitude. Two characteristics were investigated with college student subjects: the standard deviation of responses and their index of dispersion (an indication of the degree to which response categories are used with equal frequency). These characteristics were measured in 3 domains: judgments of general personality trait adjectives, own attitude toward Negroes, and the estimated favorableness of other persons' attitudes toward Negroes as inferred from statements attributed to them. Subjects whose ratings of trait adjectives had a low index of dispersion and a high standard deviation appeared to have more favorable attitudes toward Negroes, and also tended to interpret proNegro and antiNegro statements as relatively more extreme. Further analyses supported the contention that the effects of own attitude on the interpretation of attitude relevant messages may be attributable to the generalization of response style characteristics across content domains and do not necessarily result from an attempt to reduce pressure to change one's own view by distorting the meaning of messages discrepant from this view. 14 references. (author abstract)

50426
AUTHORS: Engel, Gerald.
ADDRESS: B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation, Purdue University, State and Waldron, West Lafayette, Ind. 47906
TITLE: Comparison between American permanent residents of Israel: Part III, predictions about America and Israel.
SOURCE: Journal of Psychology.
SOURCEID: 73(1):33-39, 1969.

Predictions about America and Israel, obtained from American permanent residents of Israel, are analyzed. All subjects were mailed a 4 page self-administering questionnaire. Respondents included 364 who voluntarily answered 1 of 4 mass mailings and 79 other subjects who were considered forced, responding to personal letter or interview. The American immigrants in Israel expressed increasing concern about the future of the Jew in America, and greater confidence about the position of the American in Israel. The quantitative increase in both areas reflected the reduction of dissonance among Americans who choose to remain in Israel. Nonreligiously oriented were not as Jewishly oriented or as concerned about assimilation while in America. The nonreligiously oriented in Israel were as troubled about assimilation of Jews in America as the religiously oriented. However, religiously oriented have become more alarmed than the nonreligious about antisemitism and church state relations in America. Though religious Americans were also more hopeful about relations between Jews in America and world Jewry, they expressed more concern about Jewish life in America, and more confidence about the position of the American in Israel. Group differences in knowledge of Hebrew were not reflected as a group difference in feeling of ease. For the religiously oriented, more self-assured about their Jewishness, the process of integration was speeded up by what a person brings to his homeland. The nonreligious felt more keenly than the religious that integration, even in Israel, is more a process of assimilation. 12 references.

50799
AUTHORS: Becker, John O.
ADDRESS: Patton State Hospital, Patton, Calif.
TITLE: The cognitive style factor in religious orientations and prejudice.
SOURCE: California Mental Health Research Digest.
SOURCEID: 7(4):225-226, 1969.

The cognitive style factor in religious orientation and prejudice is investigated. Three major hypotheses were tested by analyzing the data from tests and questionnaires completed by 99 college students. The hypothesis that people, who were indiscriminate in their religious orientations, and who were highly prejudiced, would also tend to be undifferentiated in their cognitive styles, was not confirmed. Significant differences were found for those who were indiscriminately antireligious and those who were indiscriminately proreligious. The third hypothesis, that indiscriminately pro and antireligious as well as cognitively undifferentiated persons, tend to be more insecure and anxious, was not confirmed.

50809
AUTHORS: Robinson, James E.; Insko, Chester A.
ADDRESS: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
TITLE: Attributed belief similarity-dissimilarity versus race as determinants of prejudice: a further test of Rokeach's Theory.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Research in Personality.
SOURCEID: 4(1):72-77, 1969.

A further test of Rokeach's theory is performed which studies attributed belief similarity dissimilarity versus race as determinants of prejudice. The test consisted of a previously untried response determined manipulation of belief similarity dissimilarity. Such a manipulation is relevant to the issue as to whether the original negative evaluation of minority group members is a function of attributed belief dissimilarity. Subjects were 74 white ninth grade students. The results indicated that both belief and race had significant effects on all dependent variables, but that belief was significantly more important than race on semantic differential items while race was significantly more important than belief on less abstract behaviorally related items. 14 references.

52911
AUTHORS: Moore, Clay L., Jr.; MacNaughton, John F.; Osburn, Hobart G.
ADDRESS: Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona
TITLE: Ethnic differences within an industrial selection battery.
SOURCE: Personnel Psychology.
SOURCEID: 22(4):473-482, 1969.

The results of a study on ethnic differences in an industrial selection battery suggest that nonverbal measures, at least those including a spatial factor, may be more culturally biased than traditional verbal tests. It would appear that the use of non-verbal tests to avoid possible discrimination in the selection process may not be the most sound approach. Of major importance is the fact that these data contradict the underlying hypothesis of the "culture free" testing movement insofar as those tests generally regarded as culture free appear to have a heavy loading of spatial reasoning. Since this study was an empirical investigation originating after the data had been collected, appropriate statistical and design measures were lacking for adequate testing of the spatial vs. verbal factor hypothesis. While the data, then, are suggestive rather than conclusive, they do indicate the need to intensify efforts in exploring the possible biases of nonverbal tests. 11 references. (Author abstract modified)

53720
AUTHORS: Johnson, John L.
ADDRESS: Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
TITLE: Special education and the inner city: a challenge for the future or another means for cooling the mark out.
SOURCE: Journal of Special Education.
SOURCEID: 3(3):241-251, 1969.

The role which special education, as a discipline, has played within the general educational enterprise is discussed. Of particular concern are labeling practices which may mask the role of pathological environments in creating handicapped conditions. The view is taken that white racist values undergird education and that special education is a way of helping the regular school preserve its identity, particularly where Afro - American children are involved. The new Black ethic and its sociopolitical, psychological and educational implications are discussed. A proposal is advanced which may help generate an understanding of the socialization processes which Black children undergo. Future alternatives for American education are cited, with particular emphasis on revolutionary models which may enhance Afro - American culture and enable Blacks to determine their own future. 22 references. (Author abstract)

53828
AUTHORS: Butler, Robert N.
ADDRESS: Washington School of Psychiatry, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: Age-Ism: another form of bigotry.
SOURCE: Gerontologist.
SOURCEID: 9(4):243-246, 1969.

Neighborhood reaction against the use of an apartment building for elderly poor people in a middle class, middle age neighborhood is discussed in terms of prejudice against the aged. This form of bigotry reflects a deep seated uneasiness on part of the young and middle aged: personal revulsion to and distaste for growing old, disease, disability; and fear of powerlessness, usefulness, and death. Ageism might parallel racism as the great issue of the next 20 to 30 years, with age bigotry seen within minority groups themselves.

53834
AUTHORS: Byrne, Donn; Ervin, Charles R.
ADDRESS: University of Texas, Austin, Texas
TITLE: Attraction toward a Negro stranger as a function of prejudice, attitude similarity, and the stranger's evaluation of the subject.
SOURCE: Human Relations.
SOURCEID: 22(5):397-404, 1969.

The present experiment is designed in part to extend the generality of the findings concerning race and belief and in part to seek further those conditions under which the negative effects of racial prejudice are nullified or enhanced by various types of stimulus information. One variable which has been found to exert a relatively powerful effect on attraction and on performance in a learning task is information concerning a stranger's evaluation of the subject. Within the reinforcement paradigm, each item of either positive or negative evaluation has been found to exert an effect approximately three times greater than an item indicating similar or dissimilar attitudes on an impersonal topic. Assuming that this finding is generalizable to an interracial situation, it was hypothesized that attraction toward a Negro stranger varies (a) directly with the positiveness of the stranger's evaluation of the subject, (b) directly with the proportion of similar attitudes expressed by the stranger, and (c) inversely with the subject's level of racial prejudice. It has been shown that the problem of belief versus race is a pseudoproblem, the relative importance of such variables depending on the specifics of the experimental situation. In a similar vein, Triandis & Davis (1965, p 723) note that 'The race

and belief characteristics of stimulus persons acquire different weights depending upon both the nature of the items to which the subjects are responding and the type of subject making the response.' Within a specified situation, it is possible to determine the relative weights of these and other determinants of attraction. 32 references.

54374
AUTHORS: Gruber, Howard E.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: How can we respond effectively/Jensenism/.
SOURCE: IRCD Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 5(4):12, 1969.

Arthur Jensen's seemingly well documented argument that black people are genetically inferior to whites has already been used as evidence in support of legislative and legal attacks on desegregated education. The Jensen article has had powerful effects because considerable effort has been devoted to the synthesis of a technical analysis with a social policy. Several published responses to Jensen are reviewed. A proposed pamphlet by Psychologists for Social Action in answer to Jensen is discussed. 3 references.

54384
AUTHORS: Gordon, Edmund W.
ADDRESS: Guidance Department, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027
TITLE: Education, ethnicity, genetics and intelligence - Jensenism: another excuse for failure to educate.
SOURCE: IRCD Bulletin.
SOURCEID: 5(4):1-2, 13-16, 1969.

Teachability is not a function of hereditability. The Jensen thesis that certain racial groups are inherently limited in their capacity to develop certain cognitive skills is termed an excuse for failure to put forth adequate effort in teaching black children. The alleged failure of compensatory education is attributed to failure to design appropriate programs, allocate sufficient money, and train personnel. Several recent papers in behavioral genetics suggest that learning ability is by no means a unitary trait. The most useful studies linking race and specified traits deal with social race rather than biogenetic race. The manner in which investigators approach the problems of behavioral organization and modification is greatly influenced by the theoretical position held with respect to the genesis of patterned behavior. A plea is made for more serious research on how best to meet the needs of the disadvantaged. A major criticism of the Jensen study lies in the failure to consult with specialists in genetics, anthropology, and political economy in order to assure a comprehensive and inclusive study. 1 reference.

54681
AUTHORS: Redding, Saunders.
ADDRESS: George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: The black youth movement.
SOURCE: American Scholar.
SOURCEID: 38(4):584-587, 1969.

In the early years of the 1960's black student involvement in the civil rights movement had little to do with the educational process, despite the poor schooling they received at all black institutions. It was mainly concerned with desegregation and discrimination. Since 1965, however, young black organizations have ousted white members,and adopted a keep it black attitude which leaves no tenable ground between integration and alienation. This self defeating extremism is rooted in an assumption that has been held for years by white and black: the white man is superior to the black. This assumption has operated to produce a body of alleged knowledge that, exalting the Western, Anglo - Saxon tradition is specifically antiblack and racist. This body of knowledge is taught on all levels in American schools. Although the leaders of the black separatist movement claim that all of their actions are black oriented, in fact they lean heavily on the resources of the white establishment. Given the conditions of white racist learning, social irrelevance, and cultural alienation of blacks, the demand for a black studies program to which only blacks would be admitted is naive and silly, and further black estrangement could result.

54682
AUTHORS: Lerner, Michael.
ADDRESS: Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
TITLE: Respectable bigotry.
SOURCE: American Scholar.
SOURCEID: 38(4):606-617, 1969.

Although students and liberals adamantly denounce racism and bigotry, they are themselves just as guilty of bigotry as those they accuse. Their bigotry is directed at the lower middle class. One of the strongest supports for upper class respectable bigotry lies in the academic field of psychology. In much of what practitioners choose to investigate and interpret, the cognitive capacity, moral development and psychodynamic organization of lower middle class individuals are described as inferior to radical activities. This cult of the further developed man leads to a belief in the natural ability of upper class individuals to rule. Historical observance of traditional democratic values is probably as pockmarked as it is today and their continued existence is probably due to limited amounts of challenge. The moral self righteousness of the upper class depends in large part on the continued bigotry of the upper middle class. The upper class sees a kinship with the lower class, and attempts to bring about development without passage through the lower middle class morality.

54776
AUTHORS: Rudwick, Elliott.
ADDRESS: Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
TITLE: Note on a forgotten black sociologist: W. E. B. Du Bois and the sociological profession.
SOURCE: American Sociologist.
SOURCEID: 4(4):303-306, 1969.

W. E. B. Du Bois became a trained sociologist at the time when the discipline of sociology was just emerging as a science. Among the scholars, there was a strong interest in using social science to reformsociety and much of their work was imbued with a reformist spirit that was closely related to the developing field of social work rather than to scientific sociology. Such was the academic atmosphere when Du Bois started his pioneering research on the American Negro. Ingrained with the value of empiricism and the faith that a systematic body of knowledge could be used to shape national policy, he embarked on his dual role of social scientist and social reformer. His study of Philadelphia's Negroes gave him a starter to conceive of a larger research program, a long range investigation of the various aspects of black community. He strongly believed that research could supply the basis for achieving a racially equalitarian society on the contention that race prejudice was caused by ignorance. It is the role of social science, therefore, to provide the knowledge and thus eliminate injustice. In spite of his strong commitment to sociology, which by training toward both empiricism and reform was part of American sociology at the turn of the century, he was ignored due to the racial prejudice of the early leaders of the profession. His fruitless attempts make him cease to believe that social research could effect social reforms in spite of the fact that changes were evolving in support of his program. He turned his back on the scientific spirit and became a civil rights fighter for the Negroes. Today, he is best known as the most prominent propagandist for the Negro protest and the principal founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. 25 references.

54872
AUTHORS: Rogin, Michael.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley
TITLE: Politics, emotion, and the Wallace vote.
SOURCE: British Journal of Sociology.
SOURCEID: 20(1):27-49, 1969.

An attempt is made to determine the specific sources of support for and opposition to George Wallace in the 1964 presidential primaries in Wisconsin, Indiana and Maryland. The relationship between support for Wallace and support for Goldwater in the subsequent presidential contest of 1964 is examined, and what the campaign indicated about the nature and extent of racism at the mass political level, and the way pragmatic urban politicians respond to extremist racist appeals. Wallace received the majority of his support from urban working class areas, though general right wing sentiments also contributed some rural votes, and the closer the urban area to a large and/or visible Negro population, or the larger or more visible the population, the more support there was for Wallace. To determine the correlation between the Wallace and Goldwater votes, the Goldwater vote was compared to "normal" party voting, according to geographical area. Those areas which deviated significantly from the norm were then compared to the Wallace vote for those areas. Almost all areas disproportionately for Goldwater had strongly supported Wallace; those areas against Goldwater had strongly opposed Wallace. Though racism was still considerably less important than traditional party loyalty, economic issues, and foreign policy -- all factors which hurt Goldwater --the more evident race, the greater his support. The meaning of the Wallace vote in terms of race and as related to the indifferent pragmatic responses of the urban politicians is discussed. 21 references.

54895
AUTHORS: Lowinger, Paul; Darrow, Charlotte; Huige, Frida.
ADDRESS: Lafayette Clinic, 951 E. Lafayette, Detroit, Mich. 48207
TITLE: Case study of the Detroit uprising: the troops and the leaders.
SOURCE: Archives of General Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 21(1):33-38, 1969.

Four studies were made immediately following the Detroit uprising of July, 1967. The findings show that contrary to popular opinion there is little evidence that the subjects wanted socialism, communism, or egalitarianism. Rather, it is concluded thatwhat they want is a better distribution of the goods of our society, and voiced little basic quarrel with the economic system. The main demand of the leaders is for self government. One of the assertions of these studies is that this type of disturbance is likely to happen again in Detroit. Problems have not been solved. The role of the psychosocial investigator who wants to be relevant is to take the view of the black revolution to the white community. Another role is research into problems of Negro leadership, political action, and ideological and psychological changes. It is also asserted that the inconsistent and racist attitudes and behavior of white people must be recorded and interpreted. 27 references.

55085
AUTHORS: Longaker, Richard P.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Political Science, the University of California, Los Angeles
TITLE: The race relations act of 1965: an evaluation of the incitement provision.
SOURCE: Race.
SOURCEID: 11(2):125-156, 1969.

The purpose of the article is to speculate about the place of the race relations act of 1965 in the changing race relations in Great Britain since 1965. The incitement provisions make it a criminal act to stir up racial hatred. In one respect it is a serious limit of free speech, in another respect it is a partial solution to the spread of violence. In reviewing legal actions the weaknesses of the act are clear. Failure of convictions have weakened the law. Positive programs and awareness are the answer, not legal buying of time. Tolerance, it is assumed, can increase only as personal empathy increases. The antidote for racist speech from any sector can only be countered by other words, facts, and a systematic attack on the causes of intolerance. Incremental adjustments downwards to placate those who are prejudiced are not only short sighted but can exacerbate the problem. The immediate condition of the minority is worse because of inaction. Had the awareness of prejudice appeared in the U.S.A. a generation earlier, America might not be as close to racial polarization as it is now. 53 references.

55123
AUTHORS: Adams, Paul L.
ADDRESS: Division of Child Psychiatry, Children's Mental Health Unit, University of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.
TITLE: The impact of change.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 46(2):73, 75, 1969.

Prophecies come true only when the prophesiers achieve power. Values differ, but all in America have a powerful influence on society; values and the establishment are not synonymous. Some parts of our culture need to be destroyed and rebuilt, for example: (1) greed as a dominant economic motive; (2) unequal or unjust results economically; (3) racism; (4) conscription and the warfare state; (5) subjugation of females. It would be preferable to see certain values lose their hold in American society and be replaced by the values of brotherhood, equality, pacifism, and individual liberty. Youths and Blacks will not see their ideas fulfilled until they have power. Values are not always conservative, nor need they be. Some of our deeply cherished values could be changed with a resulting increase in human welfare. 7 references.

55124
AUTHORS: Bradshaw, Carol E.
ADDRESS: College of Nursing, J. Hillis Miller Health Center, University of Florida, Gainsville, Fla.
TITLE: The poverty culture.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 46(2):79-84, 1969.

A 2 year study among the poor in rural northern Florida was begun in 1966. Nineteen of the original 36 can be reported on, and the life style well described. Infant punishment increased with age; sibling punishment tended to be variable but ususally harsh and punitive. Rewarding behavior varied; it increased with age and was predominantly maternal. Sibling independence was encouraged. Health was a major concern since poor health was frequent and was frought with superstition and home remedies. Nutrition was high in starch; protein and vitamins were the most infrequent items. Housing was generally poor, substandard, and variable; families moved frequently. Subcultures and internal socioeconomic levels existed. The extended family was the greatest source of strength for each family. Racism was strong and resistance usually passive. Mothers worked when possible. Pressures are rising for social change. The U. S. Health Department stresses the need for altering the total living conditions of the poorer classes. No longer can we avert our eyes from the debilitating aftereffects of the culture of poverty. 7 references.

58215
AUTHORS: Nelson, Bryce.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Psychologists: searching for social relevance at APA meeting.

SOURCE: Science.
SOURCEID: 165(3898):1101-1104, 1969.

The American Psychological Association meeting of September 1969 was disrupted because of its theme "Psychology and the Problems of Society". Demands of black Americans were brought forth at this time, and many confrontations resulted when the council and black students exchanged verbal blasts. An emergency assessment of $50 or $100 from each person in the 29,000 member association was suggested in order to improve opportunities for black people in psychology. There appeared to be more sympathy for demands of black students and psychologists than for demands of radical white psychologists who were active at the meeting. Inadequacies in representation of blacks in psychology have been documented. An example is Western Reserve University, where out of 3767 Ph.D. degrees in Psychology (1920-1966), only 8 were given to black psychologists. This year's theme was that psychologists should become more relevant to society and its needs. There is a feeling that the former struggles among the various factions within the psychologyprofession should now be put aside to tackle the issues of society today. Possibly, new approaches to the teaching of Psychology may be necessary to make this field relevant to the needs of society.

58751
AUTHORS: Bass, Medora S.
ADDRESS: Association for Voluntary Sterilization
TITLE: Pastoral counseling on voluntary sterilization for retarded individuals.
SOURCE: Pastoral Psychology.
SOURCEID: 20(199):33-40, 1969.

Sterilization for the mentally deficient is discussed. Evidently much prejudice exists in various areas of the religious community about sterilization of defectives being immoral or sinful. Other fears are that this may lead to promiscuity in spite of statistics to the contrary. The basis for sterilization, usually of the female, is that if children come, the mentally retarded mother will not be a fit parent; she could not cope with the responsibility of having children, particularly the psychological and emotional stresses. Again, by submitting to sterilization on a broad scale, the 2 to 3 percent of the population which are subnormal could be reduced by 25 to 50 percent. The place of the minister often is that of offering advice to persons who are considering this step. He is able to constructively examine the circumstances, and to offer differing points of view; he also is able to give direction on how the operation can be undergone; most importantly, he can provide relief from the anxiety which many persons feel when they contemplate this major step. He can also be institutional in initiating programs which will provide a better understanding of sterilization as a social issue. 39 references.

58909
AUTHORS: Jenkins, Sidney B.
ADDRESS: Psychiatric Division, Wayne County General Hospital, Eloise, Michigan
TITLE: The impact of the black identity crisis on community psychiatry.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Medical Association.
SOURCEID: 61(5):422-427, 429, 1969.

The black identity crisis has thrust upon the community psychiatrist certain definite responsibilities if he is to deal with urban population. As for every individual or group of individuals, he should work toward establishing a clearly defined, workable image for black people which allows a mutually beneficial accommodation to be made with other groups in society. The theory and practice of social dynamics should be put to the task of remolding a black family structure compatible with its cultural heritage and capable of providing for the protection and survival of its members. Every effort should be extended toward bringing about an early reconciliation of blacks and whites as peer groups, respectful of their human dignity and aware of their interdependence. The greatest effort should be devoted toward all measures calculated to bring about emotional self-sufficiency. This would include support of measures that would allow full and active participation of every person in this country in the social, economic and political life of our nation. 6 references. (author abstract modified)

59266
AUTHORS: Fischer, Joel.
ADDRESS: 1747 Indian Way, Oakland, Calif. 94611
TITLE: Negroes and whites and rates of mental illness: reconsideration of a myth.
SOURCE: Psychiatry: Journal for the Study of Interpersonal Processes.
SOURCEID: 32(4):428-446, 1969.

The question at hand is whether negroes are more prone to mental illness than are whites. A pronouncement made by a respected psychiatrist in 1913 serves as a revealing introduction to this idea: "During its years of savagery, the colored race had learned no lessons in emotional control, and what they had attained during their few generations of slavery left them unstable. For this reason we find deterioration in the emotional sphere most often an early and a persistent manifestation." (Evarts, p. 396.) This statement may be nothing more nor less than an indication of the relative lack of sophistication of psychiatry in the early days of the century. Nevertheless, it has its counterpart today in a number of statements which, though sometimes more sophisticated, seem based on a similar underlying assumption -- namely, that Negroes, as a group, when compared with whites, are disproportionately more prone to mental illness. Epidemiologists point to higher Negro rates of hospitalization for mental illness as justification for such a conclusion. Some "theoreticians" might additionally suggest that numerous sociopsychological variables related to patterns of discrimination and prejudice and inhibiting the normal growth and development of Negroes make this conclusion unavoidable. Racists, with this presumably scientific basis as rationale for segregatory practices, simply declare that Negroes are genetically inferior. Taken together, over a period of years, and bolstered by a number of corresponding myths (such as "inferior Negro intelligence"), these statements have given rise to what may be an additional myth. Apparently widespread among social scientists, this myth, simply stated, holds that Negroes have more mental illness then whites. 50 references. (author abstract modified)

59736
AUTHORS: Caffrey, Bernard; Anderson, Simms, II; Garrison, Janet.
ADDRESS: Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina
TITLE: Change in racial attitudes of white southerners after exposure to the atmosphere of a southern university.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 25(2):555-558, 1969.

In a study to determine change in racial attitudes of white southerners in a southern university, 60 students were administered a Likert type Negro attitude test to determine the effects of parental education, sex, and time spent at the university on attitudes toward Negroes. Parental education (college vs noncollege) was not related to Negro attitudes. College seniors were significantly less prejudiced than freshmen. Some interaction was found between students' sex and class level, as reflected in the fact that male freshmen had the highest prejudice scores, female freshmen were next, following by the female seniors. Senior males were the least prejudiced group. 10 references. (Author abstract modified)

61450
AUTHORS: Reisman, John M.
ADDRESS: Rochester Mental Health Center, Rochester, New York
TITLE: A response stimulated by Garrett.
SOURCE: American Psychologist.
SOURCEID: 24(10):956, 1969.

A reply is made to a recent article in the American Psychologist regarding the issue of lack of group intelligence as the primary cause of the inferior status of the American Negro. It is argued that overemphasis by psychologists on the reasons for this status are obscuring the more vital question of the best action to remedy the situation. 3 references.

62491
AUTHORS: University of Miami, Center for Advanced International Studies.
ADDRESS: Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida
TRTITLE: /Greater Miami./
TITLE: Ethnic tensions and attitudes.
SOURCE: In: Psycho-social dynamics in Miami.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Va., NTIS, PB-183401. HC: $3.00 MF: $.65.

Miami has always been a polyglot community because of its unique position and tourist economy. Today, Miami is a fairly complete bilingual community in which stereotypic attitudes exist in the way the 3 main ethnic groups view each other. Superimposed upon these general feelings is the issue of preferential treatment to a group of people newly arrived in this country, noncitizens, and unable to speak the language. Moreover, the Negro faces the bitter realization that skin color is still more of a barrier than language facility, citizenship or length of residence in the community. To assess the strength of the ethnic tensions and attitudes, this study undertook to determine how the various ethnic groups perceive themselves and the attitudes of other ethnic groups that are directed toward them. Two types of instruments were administered, the self-anchoring striving scale, and a series of long and inclusive interview questions. The subjects were a fairly large sample of Cubansand a smaller group of Negroes, obtained from those that took part in the summer study, and by bilingual interviewers in a general survey. The results showed, among other tendencies, that if a specific ethnic minority group is given preferential treatment, that group will become the target of considerable hostility from other ethnic minorities, and even from the majority groups. In Miami, it seems to have taken the form that the preferential treatment of the Cuban refugee has become the anchoring point for considerable Negro hostility that existed long before the Cuban arrived on the scene. The Cuban is a scapegoat for these feelings. There is no doubt that there exists a potentially dangerous situation in these attitudes.

63254
AUTHORS: Comer, James P.
ADDRESS: Yale University Child Study Center, 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06510
TITLE: White racism: its root, form and function.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 126(6):802-806, 1969.

In an examination of white racism, its root, form and function, the development of racism in the United States is traced back to the social and religious environment of 16th century Europe and the later Revolutionary era in America. The functions white racism has served and its transmission from 1 generation to the next are outlined. Without a significant reduction in white racism now, it is concluded black reaction can only be intensified and form the basis for a more widespread and malignant type of black racism. 15 references. (Journal abstract modified)

65439
AUTHORS: Mandel, Korey Arthur.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Toward state and municipal liability in damages for denial of racial equal protection.
SOURCE: California Law Review.
SOURCEID: 57(5):1142-1181, 1969.

It is believed that racism in American society manifests itself in a multitude of different ways, but perhaps the most urgently disheartening phenomenon is the involvement of state and local governments themselves in racial discrimination -- involvement which, in these times of crisis, merits condemnation and eradication no matter what its extent. Hence this review is directed toward state and municipal liability in damages for denial of racial equal protection. The complicity of discriminatory acts performed by the state or municipality is believed to continue because a sufficiently effective remedy for the victims of such discrimination is unavailable. This review is made under the subheadings: 1) racial equal protection cases brought under ordinary tort law (barrier of sovereign immunity); 2) racial equal protection cases brought under the equal protection clause; and 3) an additional imperative for judicial action, the reparations debt. The constitutional mandate for governmental liability, and routes to liability are discussed under point two. This review and comment attempts to show that the very least that must be done is to allow a plaintiff to get a damages suit into court in the first place, and it is believed that it is absolutely necessary for as many as possible for those denied racial equal protection by states or municipalities to recover money damages. Treatment of the cases in court is discussed. 34 references.

66534
AUTHORS: Wells, Twyla Teresa.
ADDRESS: High Potential Program, Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, Calif.
TITLE: The effects of discrimination upon motivation and achievement of black children in urban ghetto schools.
SOURCE: American Behavioral Scientist.
SOURCEID: 12(4):26-33, 1969.

A discussion of the culturally deprived black child and his motivation, ambition and success in the school situation is presented. Due to his social milieu, the ghetto child often enters school with a low evaluation of himself and his ability to be successful. Scholastic aptitude tests are geared to the white middle class, thus depriving the black student of a realistic opportunity to test his scholastic potential. These facts, as well as the fact that the ghetto school system itself has a low academic standard and substandard faculty, all add to the problems the child must confront. Thus the lower class black student finds himself faced with racial discrimination institutionalized within the educational system and IQ tests that are biased toward a middle class perspective. 8 references.

66649
AUTHORS: McWilliams, Carey.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The Los Angeles riot of 1943.
SOURCE: In: Rose, T., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 168-180).

The race riots in Los Angeles in 1943 involved Mexican-Americans and servicemen. Fanned by the newspapers, the riot became one of the largest outbreaks of racial hatred and illegal violence against Mexican- Americans in the United States. It left a residue of resentment and hatred in the minds of the young Mexican-Americans, whose side of the story was ignored.

66650
AUTHORS: Abrams, Charles.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Invasion and counterattack.
SOURCE: In: Rose, T., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 181-192).

The violent results of Negro migration into cities, from the Depression to the present, are discussed. Bombings and burnings are described, as well as violence involving anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Mexican and anti-Oriental sentiments. 23 references.

66657
AUTHORS: O'Dell, J. H.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The July rebellions and the "military state".
SOURCE: In: Rose, T., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 279-295).

The Negro rebellions in the large cities in July, 1967, are placed in historical perspective and the meaning of racism and its relation to those rebellions are discussed. The Vietnam war costs and spending on social problems are compared. The ghettos are seen as domestic colonies against which war is being waged by the rest of society. The ways in which the inhabitants of the ghettos must act in order to become free are described. 6 references.

66662
AUTHORS: Marmor, Judd.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Some psychosocial aspects of contemporary urban violence.
SOURCE: In: Rose, T., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 338-348).

Various forms of violent behavior and the relationship of individual, national, and world violence are discussed. A distinction is made between the underlying roots and the trigger mechanisms of violence, and the reasons for the extensive violence of the 1960's are explained. Possibilities for treatment of mass urban violence include reducing trigger mechanisms by improving police relations and removing the root causes by eliminating the frustrations of poverty and racism, and by altering the American values and institutions that glorify violence. 6 references.

66664
AUTHORS: Bloomberg, Warner, Jr.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: American violence in perspective.
SOURCE: In: Rose, T., Violence in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Random House, 1969. 380 p. (p. 359-371).

Violence in America is put into perspective as to violence in other societies and cultures and the differences and similarities of Americans and other peoples are discussed. The evolution of violence in America is traced, as well as the historical arrangements between blacks and whites which have evolved into institutional racism. The creation of institutions which secure equality and justice and opportunities for the fruition of the individual human personality seems to offer the best hope for a social order in which the aggressive potentialities in human nature are harnessed in largest part to constructive endeavors. Neither delusive repression of the present proclivities toward violence nor the violent suppression of frustrated minorities will move toward such a reconstruction of the social system. The best hope seems to be and increasingly forceful politics in behalf of the radical reformation of some central institutions, and one in which the pragmatic utilization of aggression takes precedence over doctrinaire compulsions toward confrontation and polarization.

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68221
AUTHORS: James, Howard.
ADDRESS: Midwestern News Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor
TITLE: The police: enemies or friends.
SOURCE: In: James, H., Children in trouble: a national scandal.
SOURCEID: New York, David McKay, 1969. 340 p. (p. 49-64).

Specific cases are offered as evidence of the role the police play in community relations with juveniles. The overall police image is evaluated with instances cited of brutality, racism, and mistaken prosecution. It is noted that traditional methods of combating crime need to be reexamined, and that more emphasis must be placed on crime prevention. A parallel is drawn between soldiers fighting a war and policemen fighting crime. It is concluded that attitudes of both the police toward juvenile offenders and of young people toward the police need to be improved.

68508
AUTHORS: Grimshaw, Allen D.
ADDRESS: University of California, Berkeley, California 94720
TITLE: Commentary -- some thoughts on racial violence and civil disorder - violence: a sociological perspective.
SOURCE: George Washington Law Review.
SOURCEID: 37(4):816-834, 1969.

Racial violence and civil disorder are discussed from a sociological point of view, which emphasizes structural relationships among groups in societies as the principal sources of social conflict. Social violence is defined as assault upon an individual or his property solely or primarily because of his membership in a social category. The principal theoretical perspectives of social violence are classified and some of the ways in which laymen, politicians, some policemen and lawyers have perceived the violence of recent years are discussed. Theoretical and practical defects of the Kerner Commission Report on Civil Disorder's emphasis on white racism as the root source of violence involving blacks are pointed out. 28 references.

69520
AUTHORS: Hartman, A. A.
ADDRESS: Psychiatric Institute, Cook County Circuit Court, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Social issues and the court psychiatric clinic.
SOURCE: Federal Probation.
SOURCEID: 33(3):37-39, 1969.

Reflections on the social responsbility of mental health professionals working in court psychiatric clinics are made, based on experience in a large metropolitan institution of this type. Since these clinics function within a complex legal setting directly reflecting the total social system, the pathogenic effects of poverty, racial discrimination, and many other social problems are readily apparent. It is stressed, however, that the responsibility of the staff must center on its scientific -professional role, rather than on an attempt to attack the underlying social causes of the patient's problem.

69880
AUTHORS: Piliavin, Irving; Briar, Scott.
ADDRESS: University of California, Santa Barbara, California
TITLE: Police encounters with juveniles.
SOURCE: In: Chambliss, W., Crime and the legal process.
SOURCEID: New York, McGraw-Hill, 1969. 447 p. (p. 165-174).

A study of the conditions influencing, and consequences flowing from, police actions with juveniles is presented. Findings are presented which indicate the influence of certain factors on police actions. Research data consist primarily of notes and records based on 9 months' observation of all juvenile officers in a metropolitan police department. The officers were observed in the course of their regular tours of duty. The police officers studied were permitted and even encouraged to exercise immense latitude in disposing of the juveniles they encountered. That is, it waswithin the officer's discretionary authority, except in extreme limiting cases, to decide which juveniles were to come to the attention of the courts and correctional agencies and thereby be identified officially as delinquents. In exercising this discretion policemen were strongly guided by the demeanor of those who were apprehended, a practice which ultimately led to certain youths' (particularly Negroes and boys dressed in the style of "toughs") being treated more severely than other juveniles for comparable offenses. The discretion practice is simply an extension of juvenile court philosophy. 10 references.

71268
AUTHORS: Willis, James.
ADDRESS: Guy's and King's College Hospitals
TITLE: The nature of prejudice.
SOURCE: World Medicine (London).
SOURCEID: 4(21):44-45, 1969.

Prejudice is suggested to be based on attitudes, and can thus be changed since attitudes are learned behavior. Prejudice is seen here in terms of the needs it fulfills. In most instances, people's attitudes toward race are based on what they learn from other sources and not on personal experience. In the extreme, prejudice serves psychopathological needs. In other instances needs are identified with economic considerations such as competition for jobs, sexual concepts, and paternalistic exploitation. Prejudice appears not only in attitudes toward race but also in relation to social and economic class.

71279
AUTHORS: Henry, Franklin J.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology and Anthropology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: The measurement of perceived discrimination: a Canadian case study.
SOURCE: Race (London).
SOURCEID: 10(4):449-461, 1969.

Based on both subjective and objective measures, there is a definite difference in the level of perceived discrimination between Negroes and Orientals in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Hamilton Japanese experience little discrimination: they are not residentially concentrated, and their level of education, occupation, income and housing is equal or superior to the Hamilton average. The average Japanese experiences an estimated 1 incident of discrimination every 5 years; only an estimated 4 percent of all complaints involve discrimination. On the other hand, Hamilton Negroes are subject to considerable discrimination: they are residentially concentrated, and their level of occupation, income and housing is below the Hamilton average. The average Negro experiences an estimated 2.2 incidents of discrimination per year and 20 percent of all his complaints are estimated to be based on discrimination. 4 references. (author abstract modified)

72167
AUTHORS: Elam, Harry P.
ADDRESS: Mile Square Health Center, 2049 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois 60612
TITLE: Malignant cultural deprivation - its evolution.
SOURCE: Pediatrics.
SOURCEID: 44(3):319-326, 1969.

The development of cultural deprivation of the black man in

America is examined beginning with the historical background of the problem. The life of the African child and his family as it was 400 years ago, the drastic and traumatic changes wrought upon this life by American slavery, and the present day problems of dehumanization and depersonalization, are discussed. Interest in poverty and culturaldeprivation has intensified the need for understanding the many aspects of the problem. The historical evolution and institutionalization of the Caste hierarchy system in America must be understood if the black child is to be appreciated. The historical antecedents of the black child's poor self-image and oppression must be understood. The delivery of medical care takes place in a social field. When the child who is the recipient of medical care is black, the social field and the problems he has encountered and continues to experience must be scrutinized and taken into account. The impact on development and child rearing can then be seen more objectively. 24 references. (author abstract modified)

72805
AUTHORS: Levine, Richard H.
ADDRESS: Baltimore, Maryland
TITLE: They made a better school.
SOURCE: American Education.
SOURCEID: 5(9):8-10, 1969.

The Edmund W. Flynn Elementary School in Providence, Rhode Island, is discussed as an example of a school that evolved from a poor segregated ghetto institution to an integrated, modern, effective elementary school. A short, angry, black versus white struggle occurred in 1967, which resulted in an end to de facto segregation in the school. Three plans had been proposed to integrate the school, but the black community, which comprised the vast majority of the district's population, demanded a voice and initiated tactics designed to achieve that voice. A decision was finally made to turn Flynn into a model school based on voluntary bussing of white students and a wholesale reform of the instructional process and program. The new plan lured an overwhelming number of white students into the school from all socioeconomic levels. In its first 2 years, the program has achieved outstanding results except in the area of recruitment of black teachers. An example of a white student who broke the segregation barrier is discussed to highlight the program's results.

73921
AUTHORS: Hashmi, Farrukh.
ADDRESS: All Saints' Hospital, Birmingham, England
TITLE: Psychiatric problems of immigrants.
SOURCE: World Medicine (London).
SOURCEID: 4(14):32-35, 37-38, 1969.

Problems of a psychiatric nature that affect immigrants living in England, particularly those from India, Pakistan, and the West Indies, are discussed. Persons from different cultural backgrounds present complications in the regular order of psychiatric difficulties. The practice of psychiatry itself is different in England than in India, and little is known of morbidity statistics and cultural predispositions to mental illness. Being away from home, with its loneliness and the financial problems frequently associated with it, is a stress - inducing situation to begin with. Many of the immigrants make no effort toward readjustment, because they plan to return home later. Others are profoundly affected by the attitudes of others, particularly as they confront racial, prejudice. Many of the immigrants come to England directly from native villages and they are ill - prepared for the crowding and competition of urban life. For such reasons, bad feelings are produced in the host community and almost all immigrants are the victims of prejudice and discrimination. Other problems of a potentially psychiatric significance include religion and marriage customs. Transcultural psychiatric understanding is enhanced by additional attention to both the qualitative and quantitative differences of mental disorders in contrasting cultures.

74877
AUTHORS: Michigan School of Police Administration and Public Safety.
ADDRESS: Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
TITLE: The Fifteenth Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations.
SOURCEID: East Lansing, Michigan State University, 1969. 238 p.

The purpose and program of the fifteenth Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations are outlined; a summary is provided of the findings of several workshop groups; and a series of papers on specific topics involved with police - community (PCR) relations are presented. Past accomplishments of the Institute and the gains made in such relations are reviewed. Problems involving police relations in black communities are emphasized, including difficulties in overcoming years of racist attitudes and motivating law enforcement agencies to evaluate their overall performance, purpose, and functions. Black caucus seminars held during the Institute studied the following specific aspects: 1) the police role in PCR and its implementation; 2) the responsibility of the community; 3) examples and evaluation of a PCR program and cooperative endeavor in Denver; 4) the role of police administrators; 5) suggestions for approaches and implementation of PCR programs; 6) relationships between police and special groups; 7) the position of the police department in the urban power structure; 8; police training; 9) complaint procedures; 10) youth problems; and 11) communication, press relations and the police image.

74882
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TRTITLE: /Police and community relations./
TITLE: Summaries of the special interest seminars.
SOURCE: In: Fifteenth Annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations.
SOURCEID: East Lansing, Michigan State University, 1969. 238 p. (p. H-1 -H-21).

Summaries of special interest seminars held at the fifteenth annual National Institute on Police and Community Relations are presented. Topics include: 1) the meaning of racism and its historical implications in the United States; 2) the public image of the police and the effect of police - community relations on improving this image; 3) student unrest and the evolution of the New Left in the United States; 4) community relations and the changing system of criminal justice; 5) future directions and requirements in police organization; 6) law enforcement training in human relations; and 7) relationships between youth and the police.

77590
AUTHORS: Schuman, Howard.
ADDRESS: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Sociological racism.
SOURCE: Trans-action.
SOURCEID: 7(2):44-48, 1969.

Although most of the American public reject racist beliefs, unlike social scientists they do not emphasize environmental explanations of racial differences. In a study of racial attitudes in 15 cities, it was found that a considerable portion of the white urban population believes that the sources of Negro hardships lie within Negroes themselves, but denies that these sources are inborn and unchangeable. The white public therefore appears simultaneously to accept and reject apparently racist beliefs. The resolution of this paradox was suggested by free answers to the following question: what is it about Negroes themselves that makes them have worse jobs, education, and housing? Only 8% of those interviewed spoke in terms of biological or genetic reasons; 25%, in terms of lack of education, poverty cycles, but not discrimination; and 57%, in terms of lack of motivation. Any change, as perceived by the white public, must be accomplished by the Negroes themselves, since if they try harder, they will also succeed.

77639
AUTHORS: Grossman, Lawrence.
ADDRESS: School of Social Welfare, University of California, Berkeley, California
TITLE: White on white: organizing in the white community.
SOURCE: In: Berlatsky, E., Social work practice, 1969.
SOURCEID: New York, Columbia University Press, 1969. 216 p. (p. 93-106).

Social and economic justice and freedom for blacks certainly have an absolute moral priority today, but social workers must justify their specific efforts against such additional criteria as long and medium range objectives, other contemporary problems, what is possible, and postracist alternatives. Change in the white community will depend on organization of the oppressor to accomplish attitudinal change in the white power structure and on polarization of community attitudes through organization of the oppressed. A 5 year plan for smashing racism is outlined. It involves exploitation (1) of the upper middle class through their vulnerability regarding their children and their fear of violence; (2) of poor whites through their desire for a larger "portion of the pie"; (3) of the lower middle class by neutralization; and (4) of liberals, service groups, the New Left, and minority whites through involvement in organizer directed projects. 7 references. (journal abstract modified)

79202
AUTHORS: McCrory, John B.
ADDRESS: Rochester, New York
TITLE: White racism: freedom from it.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: 2(3):14-17, 1969.

The meaning, attitudes and goals of white racism are delineated and contrasted with the true meaning of black power in America today. The acceleration of the nation toward socialism and an all powerful federal government is caused in part by the failure of individuals and local and state governments to recognize and exercise their responsibilities in a democratic society. This has given rise to the new American Revolution, a violent, bloody, social and political upheaval. The concept of black power came into being as a direct result of the use of violence initiated by white American racism. White racism is the desire to maintain the status quo; the attitude that deplores violence but does not try to understand why that violence has occurred; education in a vacuum of historical fact about Negroes and their contribution to society; the belief that tolerance or beliefs cannot be legislated, ignoring that beliefs arise from action and experience which can be legislated. It is believed that if the white man is to be usefully involved in the new American Revolution, he cannot afford to believe he is being liberal or charitable, literally condescending. He must ground his involvement and action upon proper awareness of his own self-interest, since freedom for all would ensure his own personal freedom.

79203
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TRTITLE: /White racism./
TITLE: Strategies against it.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: 2(3):17-22, 1969.

A basic preliminary report is presented of new efforts in America to confront and combat white racism, the country's most pervasive and damning social problem. Among the organizations and programs cited are: 1) the Committee for One Society, a nonprofit group funded by churches and foundations to combat white racism in Chicago by providing free consulting services to companies and institutions which are seeking ways to correct their own practices which continue to subordinate minority group persons; 2) a coalition of existing social action groups in the nearly all white San Fernando Valley, to organize concerned white individuals who support the demands for change and justice coming from neighboring black and brown communities; 3) Join Hands, an organization of individuals who sign a pledge committing them to personal action in behalf of equal opportunity and civil rights; 4) the Metropolitan Ecumenical Training Center in Washington, D. C., a corporation that has put together an interracial network of consultant trainers that will help groups to cope constructively with a range of critical organizational and community problems. Also discussed are efforts being made by the Church to deal creatively with racism within its own structure. A directory of white antiracist organizations is included, based on a survey being conducted by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

79204
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TRTITLE: /White racism./
TITLE: Reading all about it.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: 2(3):22-29, 1969.

Observations are made on the newspapers of Detroit to see how they carry out the responsibility of providing information on which people can base their behavior and attitudes since there is relatively little direct communication between the races in this country. Newspapers, like all media institutions, employ a variety of techniques in getting the story across, including playing down the white criminal's race when the victim is black, dwelling on race when a black is accused of crime against a white, keeping the stories alive by printing numerous repetitive articles, editorializing in headlines, and printing melodramatic human interest stories about the white victims of black crime. Several explicit examples of such reporting are cited, as well as detailed case studies of Detroit papers' move against crime in the streets, their coverage of the New Bethel incident, and the conduct of the Detroit News' vendetta against Judge Crockett. As both the Detroit American and the Detroit News clearly prove, antiblack newspapers sell, but they also provide evidence for the racist notion that the society is plagued with a Negro Problem. In fact, of course, America is faced with a massive white problem of racism, and the media is a major part of that problem. 35 references.

79206
AUTHORS: Santos, Everett J.
ADDRESS: United States Commission on Civil Rights, 1405 I Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20425
TITLE: New weapons against job discrimination.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: 2(3):35-38, 1969.

The precedent setting case which evolved from a labor dispute between production and maintenance workers and the Farmers' Cooperative Compress, a food packing plant in West Texas is explained in detail. Equality in employment has been advocated and supported by recent court decisions in the United States. Taking legal action against an employer charged by an employee with discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin is ordinarily the work of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. However, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia recently decided that the National Labor Relations Board could take such legal action and was granted cease and desist authority.

80583
AUTHORS: Micks, Deitra P. Handy.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Constitutional law 42 U.S.C. 1981, 1982 as a panacea for racial discrimination in real and personal property.
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 15(4):699-707, 1969.

Historically, many states had enacted laws and engaged in customs and prejudices restricting the use and occupancy of property to Caucasions. After these laws were declared unconstitutional as violative of the Fourteenth amendment's Equal Protection Clause, many owners of property included in their deeds, leases, and other vehicles of conveyance, provisions to continue these restrictions. Because the Supreme Court had interpreted the above mentioned laws as applying only to the states and not reaching private individual actions, many whites now considered themselves free from attack. The similarities and decisions rendered in cases tried under 42 U.S.C. Sections 1981 and 1982 are analyzed. In Shelley v. Kraemer, Negro petitioners purchased property of which the use and occupancy were restricted to members of the Caucasion race. In Barrows v. Jackson, petitioners sued respondents at law for damages for breach of a restrictive covenant having similar provisions as the one in Shelley v. Kraemer; in Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co., the alleged discrimination violated a federal statute and therefore found it unnecessary to decide whether that discrimination also violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth amendment. Jones, a Negro, had been denied an opportunity to purchase a home built by defendants solely because he was black and defendants admittedly had a policy against selling to blacks; in Sullivan v. Little Hunting Park, Inc., the Virgnia Trial Court found Little Hunting Park to be a private social club, and therefore any review of this action was limited. The board of directors refused to approve Sullivan's share assignment to Freeman because he was black. Undoubtedly, the purpose of the corporation's by-laws requiring board approval of membership shares was to restrict its membership to whites only. Sullivan and Freeman brought suit for injunctive and monetary relief. It is hoped that Sullivan has gone to the outer limits of having the potential of completely eliminating racial discrimination or, at least, reaching racial discrimination in the sale or rental of real and personal property. 56 references.

80728
AUTHORS: Southern Regional Council.
ADDRESS: 5 Forsyth St. N.W., Atlanta, Georgia
TITLE: Race makes the difference: an analysis of sentence disparity among black and white offenders in southern prisons.
SOURCEID: Atlanta, Ga., Southern Regional Council, 1969. 16 p.

Sentence disparity among black and white offenders in southern prisons was analyzed in a study based on data collected in the summer of 1967 by law students. Data consisted of 1,205 cases drawn from the prison and parole records of seven southern states: Alabama (116), Arkansas (208), Georgia (101), North Carolina (197), South Carolina (200), Tennessee (167), and Virginia (200). The subjects were adults incarcerated in state prisons, and the cases were analyzed on the basis of several factors, both racial and nohracial. Type of offense, type of plea, previous record, and presence or lack of counsel were considered independent factors which could influence the length of sentence across racial lines. Race of offender and race of victim were considered independent variables which could also affect sentence. Results suggest that there is a significant absolute disparity between the sentences received by black offenders and those received by white offenders, without regard to type of crime, length of prior record, type of counsel, or nature of plea. Careful analysis of the data has failed to reveal how any general factor other than race could account for this disparity. Negroes received sentences which were, on the average, 4.7 years longer than the sentences imposed on white offenders. 2 references. (Author abstract modified)

80754
AUTHORS: Hopper, Columbus B.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Sociology, University of Mississippi, Oxford
TITLE: The penitentiary.
SOURCE: In: Hopper, C., Sex in prison.
SOURCEID: Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1969. 160 p. (p. 17-48).

The early history and development, as well as the physical organization of the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Jackson, more commonly known as Parchman, are described in a report on its policy of conjugal visiting. As of October, 1968, 1582 inmates were distributed through 15 camps plus the special facilities for a dairy, a hospital, a maximum security camp to a first offender camp, Whitfield State Hospital and the Governor's Mansion. Each camp is semiautonomous, racially segregated, except in new vocational programs and in the cafeteria. One-story brick buildings, built and maintained by prison labor, house an average of 60 inmates. Inmates sleep in beds arranged in a military pattern, not separated by partitions, guarded by trustes who comprise 20 percent of the inmate population. The food is considered good, it is grown on the plantation and cost is low. Each camp is organized and located according to the particular productive, maintenance, or service functions it performs. In sum, the picture at Parchman is like that of the state in that new emphasis is being placed upon development of industrial skills, while a diversified agricultural economy remains its chief support. Although many improvements have been made, for example, rehabilitation programs, the prison is still a tough place where inmates work long hours under the gun. 13 references.

80756
AUTHORS: Hopper, Columbus B.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Sociology, University of Mississippi, Oxford
TITLE: Why conjugal visiting in Mississippi?
SOURCE: In: Hopper, C., Sex in prison.
SOURCEID: Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1969. 160 p. (p. 64-83).

The rural environment of Parchman, the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Jackson, its plantation type of life and economic organization, the small semi-isolated camps, and its segregation of the races are viewed in this chapter as significant features contributing to the success of its program of conjugal visiting. The prison in this country is shaped and continually influenced by the cultural environment in which it operates. The rural pattern of informal, personal and noncontractural relationships, and the more lasting nature of social contacts are advanced as being accountable for the development of the program of conjugal visiting in Mississippi. These points are elaborated in the presentation of the argument that the structure and organization of this penitentiary did not necessarily cause the development of the conjugal visit practice, but rather allowed it to happen. 9 references.

80758
AUTHORS: Hopper, Columbus B.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: A look to the future.
SOURCE: In: Hopper, C., Sex in prison.
SOURCEID: Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1969. 160 p. (p. 137-148).

The experience of the Mississippi State Penitentiary with conjugal visiting is summarized, and future possibilities are outlined. The fact that the penitentiary, Parchman, was located in a rural environment, based its operation on the plantation system, housed its inmates in small camps, segregated the races and had unique economic motives, is credited for the evolution of conjugal visiting. Surveys and interviews conducted in 1963 examined the relation of conjugal visiting to the social organization of the prison and its relation to the acquisition of the dominant norms, or tenets, of the inmate code. Although the findings reported significant differences between prisoners who received conjugal visits and those who didn't, it is difficult to decide whether this was due entirely to the practice of perhaps to the more stable personalities of those men who participated. Future carefully designed research is needed to follow the prisoner through from the time he first arrives at the prison, and at regular intervals during his confinement, to provide comparative data. Given the success of the program here, it is highly possible that it could work under a variety of conditions elsewhere in the country. (Author abstract modified)

80797
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Employer racial discrimination as an unfair labor practice -- new power for the NLRB.
SOURCE: Georgetown Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 57(6):1313-1320, 1969.

Decisions of the Supreme Court, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (OEEC) have explicitly enforced the duty of labor unions to refrain from racial discrimination since 1944. Only the OEEC, however, interdicted racial discrimination by an employer until the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in United Packinghouse Food & Allied Workers Int'l Union v. NLRB (1969) extended the NLRB remedies of unfair labor practice to employers. This decision is analyzed, the complexities of establishing that an employer has a pattern and practice of racial discrimination, and whether this particular pattern and practice has a natural tendency to induce divisiveness and docility are presented. It is concluded that the court's apparent establishment of a per se rule of employer liability in the Packinghouse case is undesirable. It is contended that the natural tendency test, buttressed by enumerated evidentiary presumptions, would insure with reasonable certainty that an unfair labor practice in fact exists. 41 references.

80870
AUTHORS: Hindelang, Michael J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Equality under the law.
SOURCE: Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science.
SOURCEID: 60(3):306-313, 1969.

Differential judicial treatment as a function of race in violation of the concept of equality under the law is an important issue today. While there is ample evidence to support such discrimination against the Negro in the past, considerable progress has been made in recent years to eliminate it. Valid data is lacking, however, to assess the situation today. Empirical studies of the question have produced divergent findings. A selection of these studies is reviewed in order to reconcile their divergent findings in the light of temporal, geographical, and methodological variability. Vines and Jacob, Johnson, Garfinkel, and Bullock have concluded that there is evidence of racial discrimination in the courts, while Green in 2 studies and Bensing and Schroeder have concluded there is no evidence of racial discrimination. Among the significant differences found in the studies were: (1) The 4 studies finding support for the hypothesis that Negro offenders are treated differently used data collected from southern states; those studies finding no support for the hypothesis used data collected from northern states. (2) Those studies finding no support generally exercised much more care in controlling for relevant non-racial variables, poverty for example, in their analyses. (3) Those studies finding evidence of racial discrimination use data about 10 years older than those studies finding no evidence of racial discrimination. (4) Those studies finding support for the hypothesis examined primarily homicides, while those studies finding no support examined primarily property crimes. More careful empirical research is necessary before valid conclusions can be reached and established inequities, corrected.

80891
AUTHORS: Gunn, Alex M.
ADDRESS: California Youth Authority
TITLE: Minority culture training in Youth Authority institutions.
SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly (Calif. Dept. of Youth Authority).
SOURCEID: 22(2):13-17, 1969.

A resolution approved by the California Youth Authority Board in the spring of 1968 called for the initiation of a program aimed at improving staff skills in dealing with human relations problems, and particularly suggesting that each institution in the Department be encouraged to develop its own program of courses relating to the Negro and the Mexican - American, and their history and culture. One year later a survey letter was sent to participating institutions querying them on what progress they had made. Of the seven schools reporting, all reported having obtained filmstrips and books to be used freely. Four schools reported having formal courses and curricula to teach Black History, Spanish History, African Art, etc. A postscript to the survey included a statement by the Director of the Youth Authority that the Department was firmly committed to eliminating all symptoms of racial or cultural discrimination within its sphere of operation.

80931
AUTHORS: Locke, Hubert G.
ADDRESS: Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: Riot patterns.
SOURCE: In: Locke, H., The Detroit Riot of 1967.
SOURCEID: Detroit, Wayne State University Press, 1969. 160 p. (p. 123-132).

Two polar interpretations of the causes of present day ghetto riots in the United States have emerged: (1) communist conspiracy and (2) the cumulative effects of centuries of racism. Support for both explanations can be found in the Detroit riots of July, 1967 but neither is adequate. Only when the facts supporting both views are put into perspective will a solution to the problems and conditions which breed riots be found. There is evidence of some organization in the Detroit riots but black nationalist rather than Communist. It is not clear, however, that the Negro leadership groups that emerged afterward either supported or participated in them. The significance of black revolutionary thought and action and its perception of the racial struggle must be understood. Elimination of the American slum with its delapidated housing, profiteering merchants and absentee landlords (black and white), disease, unemployment, and poverty is crucial. To romanticize the urban ghetto by picturing it as a subculture whose primary problem is one of a hostile white society is naive. This is the dilemma of both white liberalism and black nationalism. Eradication of the slums can help prevent riots but changing the attitudes and aspirations of many black people from antisocial to socially constructive behavior, the goal of many of the black nationalist leaders, may well add the final element.

81291 L5
AUTHORS: Erskin, Hazel.
ADDRESS: 4300 Swanson Lane, Reno, Nevada 89502
TITLE: The polls: recent opinion on racial problems.

SOURCE: Public Opinion Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 32(4):696-703, 1969.

In early summer of 1968 the Gallup Poll asked questions concerning racial problems. The tabulated results are presented for the following questions. "Do you think there is likely to be any serious racial trouble in this community in the next six months?" "As you may know, a mayor of a large city has ordered the police to shoot on sight anyone found looting stores during race riots. How do you feel about this -- do you think this is the best way to deal with this problem or do you think there is a better way?" "The conclusion of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders was that our nation is moving toward two societies, one black, one white -- separate and unequal. Do you agree with their conclusion, or not?" "In your opinion, how well do you think Negroes are being treated in this community -- the same as whites are, not very well, or badly?" "Who do you think is more to blame for the present conditions in which Negroes find themselves -- white people, or Negroes themselves?" "Do you think most businesses in your area discriminate against negroes in their hiring practices, or not?" "Do you think most labor unions in your area discriminate against Negroes in their membership practices, or not?" "Do you think the Johnson administration is pushing integration too fast, or not fast enough?"

82128
AUTHORS: Gardner, R. C.; Taylor, D. M.
ADDRESS: University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada
TITLE: Ethnic Stereotypes: meaningfulness in ethnic-group labels.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Behavioral Science (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 1(3):182-192, 1969.

The concept of an ethnic stereotype refers to an image that members of one group have of some other group. In order to clarify the nature of the stereotype process, it seems desirable to investigate the reactions of the subjects to ethnic group labels in a free response situation which does not impose limitations. Forty nine English speaking Canadian nursing students were used as subjects. They were given 2 minutes to write their associations to each of 3 stimuli, English Canadians, French Canadians and Canadian Indians, indicating the associate they had written at the end of every 30 second period. The number of associates served as the dependent measure in a 4 x 3 x 2 analysis of variance with time interval (each of four 30 second intervals) ethnic group label, and type of response (common versus idiosyncratic) forming the bases of the calssifications. Analysis of the content of the associations indicated that subjects tend to identify the major features of an ethnic group before they specify personality attributes, rather than directly linking personality characteristics with ethnic group labels. 16 references. (author abstract modified)

82505
AUTHORS: Crittenden, William B.; Robinson, Jerry W., Jr.
ADDRESS: Research Ctr., Houston Baptist College, 7502 Fondren Rd., Houston Tex. 77036
TITLE: Project Summary: A comparison of characteristics of black and white teachers at the beginning of an institute on problems of school desegregation in Houston.
SOURCE: Houston Baptist Coll. Res. Ctr.; Common Res. Computer Fac.; Texas Med. Ctr.
SOURCEID: Began March 1967. Completed August, 1969.

A sensitivity institute on problems associated with school desegregation was conducted for local teachers and school officials in Houston. Voluntary enrollment of 188 public school personnel was accomplished, and a questionnaire was administered on the first day of the program. The questionnaire elicited data on the demographic, behavioral and attitudinal variables. An analysis of the data gathered for the administration of the survey instrument at the beginning of the institute is present. Particular attention is centered upon whether the 2 subgroups, whites and blacks, possessed the same or different attitudes toward other racial groups. Since the objective of the institute was to effect change of attitude in a positive direction, knowledge of the nature and extent of attitudes of teachers upon entrance to the program is essential to any evaluation of the achievement of the institute. The inescapable conclusion from all the data analysis is that these 2 groups of teachers were so different from each other as to represent separate subcultures of the total society from which they were drawn. They represented a tremendous challenge to the institute faculty in pursuit of the objective of changing attitudes in positive directions. 7 references.

87815
AUTHORS: Daly, Charles U.
ADDRESS: Center for Policy Study, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Urban violence.
SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969. 81 p. $1.25.

Violence in United States cities, differences between that of the present and the past, its psychological basis, and possibilities for change, politically and socially, are discussed. Articles on the subject of urban violence caused by racial tension are written from the point of view of an urban historian, a psychiatrist, a political scientist, and a sociologist. 24 references.

87817
AUTHORS: Poussaint, Alvin F.
ADDRESS: Tufts University School of Medicine, Medford, Massachusetts
TITLE: The psychology of a minority group with implications for social action.
SOURCE: In: Daly, C., Urban violence.
SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969. 81 p. (p. 27-41).

The key aspects of the psychology of black Americans having special relevance for the formulation of programmatic solutions to the urban crisis are discussed. The system of slavery in its original form and as its remnants exist has 3 dramatic consequences for the black man's psyche. It generated in him, self-hatred and negative self-esteem, suppressed aggression and rage, and caused dependency and nonassertiveness. The genesis and initial consequences of racism and Negroes' responses to it are examined. Since the black man's need for a sense of self-worth, self-assertion, and independence cannot be met through token integration and since assimilation appears to be a remote possibility, both black and white men must turn to the development and rehabilitation of Negro communities. In this endeavor, however, it is crucial that as much responsibility as possible be placed in the hands of black men since self-development and self-determination lead to a greater sense of self-worth and power. 3 references.

87819
AUTHORS: Pfautz, Harold W.
ADDRESS: Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
TITLE: The American dilemma: perspectives and proposals for white Americans.
SOURCE: In: Daly, C., Urban violence.
SOURCEID: Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969. 81 p. (p. 57-72).

The American dilemma -- the Negro problem in a modern democracy -- and proposals for change are discussed. The Kerner Commission report cites 3 objectives for national action to fulfill the pledge of equality: 1) opening up opportunities in employment, housing, and education, 2) removing the frustration caused by powerlessness to deal with their own problems, and 3) increasing communication across racial lines. The second is seen as the pivotal objective. Ways in which Negroes can participate in decision making and can control their own destinies are discussed. 30 references.

87830
AUTHORS: Leissner, Aryeh.
ADDRESS: National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care, Adam House, 1 Fitzroy Square, London W1, England
TITLE: Street club work in Tel Aviv and New York.
SOURCEID: London, Longmans, Green, 1969. 316 p. $7.60.

An account of street club work with juvenile delinquents in New York and Tel Aviv is based in part on the records of a street club worker in New York and on material gathered during work in Tel Aviv. The theoretical concepts and definitions of delinquency, delinquents, groups, near -groups, street corner groups and gangs, including both boys and girls, are discussed as background material. The milieu and the dynamics of lower class delinquent street corner groups in the 2 large cities are compared. The most basic causative factors of gang delinquency, common to both cities, are pointed out. The strains of growing up, the effects of lower class values, ethnic discrimination, absorption of immigrants, and the conflict of parents and youth are examined as causative factors. The need for street club work and the methods and goals of the program are discussed in relation to the special requirements of the delinquent youths. The street club worker is discussed, as are the tasks of supervision, termination of the programs, and evaluation of the results. In the appendix is presented a descriptive evaluation of the results of an 18 month period of street club work in a Tel Aviv lower class community, including profiles of the members of 4 groups. 179 references.

87832
AUTHORS: Leissner, Aryeh.
ADDRESS: The National Bureau for Co-operation in Child Care, Adam House, 1 FitzroySquare, London W1, England
TITLE: The search for the cause.
SOURCE: In: Leissner, A., Street club work in Tel Aviv and New York.
SOURCEID: London, Longmans, Green, 1969. 316 p. (p. 67-110).

Some of the apparent parallels in what seem to be the most basic causative factors of gang delinquency, common to both New York and Tel Aviv, are pointed out in this search for a cause. Considered first are the strains of growing up. Factors are the youth movement tradition of Israel which affects the juveniles of Tel Aviv; the apparent lack of interest of adults in teenagers of New York; the deprived neighborhood which influences the associations formed by lower classyouth; the difficulty in achieving satisfying, rewarding adult socioeconomic status; lack of educational opportunities; and failure to obtain satisfactory employment. Likenesses and differences of the situations in New York and Tel Aviv are noted. Listening to the youth who congregate on street corners in the milieu of the lower class neighborhood is one way to find the causative factors of delinquency. The picture is complex and quite similar in New York and in Tel Aviv. Ethnic discrimination also plays a role in the emergence of delinquent subcultures. New immigrant adjustment difficulties, ethnic discrimination, and lower class deprivation, in Israel and in the United States, are closely interrelated with delinquency. Absorption of large and numerous groups of new immigrants is a problem faced by both Israel and the United States. The relations between different types of delinquent adaptations, and stages in the absorption and assimilation of immigrant groups have been studied in the American scene, but they are applicable to Israel. The final consideration of causative factors of gang delinquency is conflict between youth and parents. Examples are presented to illustrate many of the causative factors discussed in relation to gang delinquency.

87914
AUTHORS: Eisenberg, Leon.
ADDRESS: Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Racism, the family, and society: a crisis in values.
SOURCE: Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
SOURCEID: 2:252-264, 1969.

Various aspects of modern society which have important implications for the mental health of present and future generations are discussed. The family, racism, ennui and restlessness, and student protest are examined. The emphasis of change must be to restore personal and social meaning to life. To meet the challenges demands a shift in values from ethnocentrism, from pursuit of personal comforts, from mindless conformity.

87915
AUTHORS: Birch, Herbert G.
ADDRESS: Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University, New York, New York
TITLE: Health and the education of socially disadvantaged children.
SOURCE: Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
SOURCEID: 2:265-291, 1969.

Selected conditions of health which may have consequences for education are examined. A serious consideration of available health information leaves little or no doubt that children who are economically and socially disadvantaged and in an ethnic group exposed to discrimination, are exposed to massively excessive risks for maldevelopment. Such risks have direct and indirect consequences for the functioning of the child as a learner. Conditions of ill health may directly affect the development of the nervous system and eventuate either in patterns of clinically definable malfunctioning in this system or in subclinical conditions. Inadequacies in nutritional status as well as excessive amounts in intercurrent illness may interfere in indirect ways with the learning process: 1) loss of learning time; 2) interference with learning during critical periods of development; and 3) motivation and personality changes. 65 references.

89456
AUTHORS: Governor's Council for Human Services; Zarfoss, Gweneth T.; Haigh, Robert P.; Mahon, Morgan B.
ADDRESS: Committee on Children and Youth, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
TITLE: For the house of tomorrow: a report by the Committee on Children and Youth of the Governor's Council for Human Services.
SOURCEID: Harrisburg, Governor's Council for Human Services, 1969. 74 p.

The organization and activities of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth during 1969 are summarized, and recommendations for state programs in Pennsylvania to support the needs of young people are given. Specific reports are included from county and regional groups, as the product of a 2 year dialogue between youth and adult participants preparatory for the seventh decennial White House Conference on Children and Youth. Major areas of concern include: youth values, home and family influences, health services, education, racism, juvenile delinquency, and positive use of leisure time. The major considerations are grouped into 3 basic categories: those with immediate import; those with midrange import; and those long range issues that require major social and political redirection. 49 references.

89601 L5
AUTHORS: Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, Inc.
ADDRESS: 725 Barlow Building, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase,

Maryland 20015
TITLE: Children of minority groups: a mental health risk.
SOURCE: In: Report of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children, Inc.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper & Row, 1969. 852 p. (p. 344-397).

The mental health problems of the nation's minority group children are intricately interwoven with socioeconomic factors. The high rate of poverty or near poverty among minority peoples exposes minority children to higher risks of physical, psychological and psychiatric disorders. Racist attitudes and practices are highly related to such poverty including factors as employment practices, educational inefficiences and differential rates of opportunities. Among children, racism often contributes to impaired self-images, a high incidence of educational retardation, alienation and isolation, and high rates of youth unemployment and underemployment. Drastic changes are required in service dispensing institutions to insure that equal opportunities and advantages are guaranteed all the nation's children. 35 references. (Author abstract modified)

89750
AUTHORS: Germann, A. C.; Day, Frank D.; Gallati, Robert R. J.
ADDRESS: Department of Criminology, California State College, Long Beach, Calif.
TITLE: Human relations.
SOURCE: In: Germann, A., Introduction to Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1969. 406 p. (p. 229-252).

The recent trend, especially in police training schools, toward recognizing the human nature of police work and toward emphasizing interpersonal and intergroup relations is discussed. As part of recruit and inservice training in human relations, police officers should examine the phenomenon of ethnic prejudices in order to learn how to deal with all kinds of minority groups. Recommendations on improving relationships between the police and minority communities by the Kerner Commission include providing better police protection in the ghetto, establishing avenues for redress of grievances against the police, and recruiting more Negroes as police officers. Honest relations with the press and the eradication of any sign of police brutality are stressed. Various plans for establishing police review boards are suggested. A citizen body may scrutinize and advise police personnel, but it is felt that the responsibility for personnel management and discipline should reside with the law enforcement administrator. Police officers should be upgraded professionally, with the minimum educational requirement a bachelor's degree in police science. Closer police/community participation is suggested as a solution to many human relations problems. 7 references.

91021
AUTHORS: Mulvihill, Donald J.; Tumin, Melvin M.; Curtis, Lynn A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Crimes of violence.
SOURCEID: Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 795 p. Vol. 13, $2.75.

To millions of Americans few things are more pervasive, more frightening, more real today than violent crime and the fear of being assaulted, mugged, robbed, or raped. The fear of being victimized by criminal attack has touched us all in some way. The dimensions ofviolent crime are explored: How much violent crime exists in the United States? Who commits these acts? Who are the victims? Is there more violence now than in the past? Is America more violent than other countries? Explanations of violent crimes are offered. The rise in violent crimes, guidelines for action and research, social reconstruction, and safety for noncriminal population are discussed. If present trends are not positively redirected by creative new action, further social fragmentation of the urban environment, formation of excessively parochial communities, greater segregation of different racial groups and economic classes, imposition of presumptive definitions of criminality on the poor and on racial minorities, a possible resurgence of communal vigilantism and polarization of attitudes on a variety of issues are expected. The various rising trends of violence in America today constitute a national problem requiring a national response. Public officials, the leaders of governments and the people, must press that public response with the necessary programs, resources, energy, and persuasive leadership. Perhaps even more critical than the governmental response is the collective response of the American people. 1504 references.

92845
AUTHORS: Gould, William B.
ADDRESS: Wayne State University Law School, Detroit, Michigan 48202
TITLE: Black power in the unions: the impact upon collective bargaining relationships.
SOURCE: Yale Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 79(1):46-84, 1969.

The impact of black power upon collective bargaining relationships in the unions is discussed. The National Labor Relations Board and the courts often operate under conflicting and ambiguous public policies. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to secure federal fair employment practices has created policy conflicts and shows a distrust of arbitration. Court cases on arbitration, racial discrimination and work stoppages, and the lawfulness of picketing are reviewed. In examining law and racial job discrimination, it is concluded that legal tools are not achieving their objectives and that self-help measures can be of assistance. It is recommended that: 1) rules of law be devised to encourage union and management to be responsive to minority groups and bring them into the collective bargaining process, and 2) the black worker should have policy making elected positions on both local and international levels. 163 references.

92885
AUTHORS: National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders 1 (1968).
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Black and white: desegregation dispute in Mount Vernon.
SOURCE: Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems.
SOURCEID: 5(2):112-136, 1969.

The tensions evidenced at the meeting of the Board of Education of Mount Vernon, New York in February of 1969 were the result of a 6 year dispute over the elimination of de facto segregation in Mount Vernon's elementary schools. In 1963, when the new State policy directed against racial segregation was initiated, the Mount Vernon Board began attempts to correct de facto segregation in all local public schools. The community immediately began to split into factions. The racial tensions presently destroying the City seem to be based more on fear than on hatred. The inability of the community to solve its own problems has resulted in the need for state intervention. As state intervention has increased, it has exacerbated tensions, but has not yet solved the problem. The result has been a flare up of racial fears and prejudices, previously thought to be center city phenomena, but which have recently proved to be smoldering throughout white suburbia. Important to those outside of Mount Vernon is the issue of state intervention versus local control. It is concluded that the only thing that clearly emerges from the Mount Vernon tale is the great hiatus between the emergence of the desegregation principle on the appellate level and its implementation in the schools. The tragic events in Mount Vernon may yet serve a useful purpose, if only as a warning to other communities now faced with the problem of eliminating de facto segregation. Only an appreciation by community leaders of the divisive effects of delay will prevent racial fear and hatred from being passed on to another generation. 141 references. (Author abstract modified)

94876
AUTHORS: Bouma, Donald H.
ADDRESS: Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan
TITLE: Narrowing the hostility gap.
SOURCE: In: Bouma, D., Kids and Cops: a Study in Mutual Hostility.
SOURCEID: Grand Rapids, Michigan, William B. Eerdmans, 1969. 168 p. (p. 130-157).

Studies of the attitudes of youth toward the police and law enforcement and of the attitudes of the police toward inner city youth reveal a chasm of antagonism. Suggestions for narrowing the gap between the police and the citizenry include placement of police counselors in the schools; programs which bring teachers and policemen together to cooperatively develop methods and materials for the training of police in the comprehension of youth programs; institution of police school cadet programs; experimental programs utilizing group relations techniques; strong departmental rules against the use or racial epithets; assignment of police officers known to be strongly prejudiced against Negroes to noncritical jobs; honest and effective investigation of civilian complaints together with appropriate correction; increased pay for police officers so that it will be more realistic to expect and to achieve a higher level of professionalization; and more intensive and more professionalized inservice training programs for police departments, with heavy emphasis on human relations. 14 references.

95327
AUTHORS: Schmidt, David C.; Preston, Ivan L.
ADDRESS: Public Relations Dept., West Penn Power Co., Greensburg, Pa.
TITLE: How NAACP leaders view integrated advertising.
SOURCE: Journal of Advertising Research.
SOURCEID: 9(3):13-16, 1969.

Responses to a questionnaire from 90 NAACP members regarding their attitudes toward 5 integrated magazine advertisements reveal that integrated advertising is considered valuable to the Negro cause. The responses suggest further that the definition of integrated advertising as an ad with a Negro in it is not the same as the NAACP officials' definition. The latter's conception of integration in advertising may well have social interaction at its core rather than mere appearance of a Negro in an ad not aimed specifically to a Negro audience. Ads showing Negroes segregated from whites, or standing near but not interacting with whites, or engaging in implausible situations of interaction, may be worse than ads showing no Negroes at all. 3 references.

96697
AUTHORS: Aloi, Frank A.; Goldberg, Arthur Abba; White, James M.
ADDRESS: Robinson, Williams, Brown, Robinson and Angeloff Law Firm, Rochester, New York
TITLE: Racial and economic segregation by zoning: death knell for home rule?
SOURCE: Toledo Law Review.
SOURCEID: 1(1):65-108, 1969.

Racial and economic segregation by zoning in regard to home rule is discussed. The absence of housing in the suburbs for the poor is primarily the product of the functional obsolescence of local governmental units and their administration of land use and development. It is contended that staunch and unreasonable adherence to local zoning ordinances has caused and perpetuated racial and economic segregation. The continuing inability of zoning ordinances to alleviate the housing problem can only result in the imposition of a solution, either judicial or legislative, as required by the public interest. 130 references. (Journal abstract modified)

52748
AUTHORS: Edwards, C. Drew; Williams, John E.
ADDRESS: Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
TITLE: Generalization between evaluative words associated with racial figures in preschool children.
SOURCE: Journal of Experimental Research in Personality.
SOURCEID: 4:144-155, 1970.

Previous research designed to investigate the development of the evaluative dimension of connotative meaning in preschool children, and to explore the usefulness of this dimension as an approach to the assessment of preschool racial attitudes, has demonstrated that 5 year old Caucasian children tend to associate light skinned ("Caucasian") persons with positive evaluative adjectives (PEA's) and dark skinned persons ("Negro") with negative evaluative adjectives (NEA's). In the present study, reinforcement procedures were employed to weaken the customary associations of Caucasian as good and Negro as bad. Subsequently, semantic generalization was tested to PEA's or NEA's not used during training. It was found that reinforced subjects showed fewer customary responses during generalization than did control Ss. The results were viewed as consistent with the hypothesis of an evaluative dimension in preschool children, since semantic generalization was demonstrated between words theorized to have a common meaning of positive or negative evaluation. 14 references. (Author abstract)

52961
AUTHORS: Waggoner, Raymond W., Sr.
ADDRESS: Neuropsychiatric Institute, University Hospital, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
TITLE: The presidential address: cultural dissonance and psychiatry.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(1):1-8, 1970.

Psychiatry has focused on the mental health of the individual for too long; now it must turn to the pathology of the total environment, and its treatment. The technological developments of the last half century have far outdistanced society's capacity to cope with them. This can only serve to increase anxiety and distress and widen the culture gap. Some of the psychological pollutants that have contaminated our society, and for which psychiatry may help discover workable remedies are: the disturbance of the ecological balance which has outrun the rate of evolutionary adaptation; the problem of overpopulation and several proposed solutions; the search of the younger generation for a future; the rivalry and conflict between states; racism; the delivery of a better and more efficient health service, including mental health; and finally, the nurturing of the child and prevention of mental illness. Several practical recommendations are made that will help psychiatry become involved with fundamental social goals. 8 references.

53002
AUTHORS: Cottle, Thomas J.; Edwards, Carl N.; Pleck, Joseph.
ADDRESS: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: The relationship of sex role identity and social and political attitudes.
SOURCE: Journal of Personality.
SOURCEID: 38(3):436-452, 1970.

A study is reported of the relationship between conscious social role preferences, unconscious sexual identifications, and attitudes toward 5 categories of social and political issues. Based on factor scores of inventory items, the categories include political liberalism, birth control, sex role morality, racial discrimination, and the achievement ethic. The population studied consisted of men and women from communities designated working class, middle class, and upper class. Controlling for the effects of age, sex, marital status, occupation, education, and political party preference, results indicate statistically significant associations between conscious and unconscious masculinity and femininity and attitudes toward all 5 categories of issues. The patterns of associations, however, are not always consistent. Discussion includes a consideration of sex role identity as a value and the implication of sex role differentiation for the integration of personality as well as social institutions. 30 references. (Author abstract)

53092
AUTHORS: Wilson, Warner.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Alabama, Box 6234, University, Alabama 35486
TITLE: Rank order of discrimination and its relevance to civil rights priorities.
SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 15(2):118-124, 1970.

Fifty relatively prejudiced whites, 50 relatively unprejudiced whites, and 100 Negroes ranked 14 possible goals of social action and estimated the rankings of the other race. Substantial agreement was found. All 3 groups preferred political, legal, and economic rights to integration of schools or neighborhoods and all 3 groups preferred self-help rather than hand-out programs for Negroes. Prejudiced and unprejudiced whites predicted the Negro rankings with modest accuracy (r's=.62 and .82, respectively). The Negroes' estimate of white preferences correlated highly (r=80) with the rankings of prejudiced whites only. 32 references. (Author abstract)

55089
AUTHORS: Bagley, Christopher.
ADDRESS: Center for Social Research, University of Sussex, Great Britain
TITLE: Race relations and theories of status consistency.
SOURCE: Race.
SOURCEID: 11(3):267-288, 1970.

Status consistency theory is very relevant to attitudes of racial prejudice. When status is equal, rank comes into play. Research is presently incomplete in the rank equilibrium theory. It indicates that bettering negro status is in effect increasing prejudice and racial violence. Culture is a now unsearched variable. Limited tests support the theory. Prejudice and relative deprivation are related. Merton's anomie theory can explain a mental illness, racial violence, or other problems. Integration of status and disequilibrium of status can predict prejudice. Too, Role Tension and Personality Type theory show prejudiced beliefs. Generally, tension between parts of the whole of an individual's perception of self and world affect behavior to restore a holistic balance. All evidence supports this. The evidence shows that the rank equilibrium theory explains, satisfactorily, race relations. The theory would also predict that race relations in Brazil and Britain will tend toward the American pattern, as the education and occupational aspirations of the colored population in these countries increase. 60 references.

55134
AUTHORS: Wolfe, Deborah Partridge.
ADDRESS: Queens College, City Univ. of New York, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Valuing the dignity of black children: a black teacher speaks.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 46(7):348-350, 1970.

Prejudice is not unique to any part of our country; prejudice and the value of human dignity do not coexist. The curriculum molds self - image and ours molds an undignified image for the black. Theovert acts of prejudice at all levels constantly destroy the dignity of the black and arouse his hostility. Black Studies do help the Black Man to achieve a pride and dignity from his racial heritage. Prejudice involves interactions and cultural forces that are not only in America; the European has carried prejudice around the world. In a nation where there are citizens who come from every country in the world, who represent every race, creed, color, we cannot afford overlooking anyone's contribution to sanity. We must maintain and value dignity for every child and every person, beginning with ourselves. 3 references.

55135
AUTHORS: Wilkerson, Doxey A.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Curriculum and Instruction, Ferkauf Grad. School of Humanities and Soc. Sciences, Yeshiva Univ., New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Understanding the black child.
SOURCE: Childhood Education.
SOURCEID: 46(7):351-354, 1970.

Serious academic retardation, lack of motivation, disruption, truancy, and dropouts are common negro problems. Racial preconcepts and prejudice in the teacher can account for much of this problem. Thepseudoscientific theories of why children cannot learn must be exploded, and the work of creating a learning environment begun. The real reasons for poor learning are many: (1) curricula is counter-productive to developmental needs; (2) negative feelings in teachers are reflected in poor student motivation; (3) the alienation of schools from the community they serve erodes the school's effectiveness to black students. We must develop relevant curricula and methods, positive expectations by teachers, and positive attitudes. These are only a few of the pressing needs among schools serving the negro ghetto; but they point the way to much improved education for black children. Teachers who significantly shape the life chances of negro pupils have the professional responsibility to further such developments in our schools. If we do not, then they will be imposed from without by the community. 18 references.

57498
AUTHORS: Query, William T.
ADDRESS: Veterans Administration Center, Fargo, N. Dakota
TITLE: A comparative study of the relationship between need affiliation and need achievement, and success and failure among Indian and White children.
SOURCE: Newsletter for Research in Psychology.
SOURCEID: 12(2):95-96, 1970.

Three experimental conditions of perceived success, failure and control were preceded by language and non-language intelligence testing in psychological testing of 80 grade school age white and Indian subjects. Interpretation of results was based on independence training of Indian children, minority group status and avoidance of failure orientation effect on aspiration level. From ratings made on selected affective indices, rejection and aggression were most discriminating between races. White children were superior on language intelligence testing, and there was no difference in non-language intelligence testing. White subjects scored higher scores in avoidance of failure tests, and Indian children scored higher in aggression ratings. 1 reference.

57550
AUTHORS: Allen, Alexander.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: The urban setting. IV. The black city dweller -- mental health needs and services.
SOURCE: Rhode Island Medical Journal.
SOURCEID: 53(5):267-270, 292-293, 1970.

The basic mental health need of blacks and whites in American society is the correction of their acceptance of the differences in opportunity according to race. The problem of the urban black population arises not so much from the material deprivation caused by the lack of a market for unskilled labor as from total and systematic destruction of their culture and sense of identity resulting from slavery. The therapy for both black and white after the age of suppression and acceptance of suppression lies in involvement and empathy, but there is economic resistance to any change in the status quo. Tension, rage and violence are a more healthy response to intolerable conditions than the former submission. Gestures should be replaced by actions and transference of power to groups hitherto powerless should be effected. Approaching a confrontation, a healthy response must be made to reshape institutions that are no longer competent to deal with social problems.

58370
AUTHORS: Stead, Eugene A., Jr.
ADDRESS: Department of Medicine, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
TITLE: Why reaching the moon is simpler than social progress.
SOURCE: Resident and Staff Physician.
SOURCEID: 16(5):41-43, 1970.

It is puzzling that we can undertake a project of the magnitude of the moon landing program and yet we have no solution to the problems of poverty, ignorance, greed, prejudice, racism and war. However, the moon project is characterized by limited involvement of the population; relatively mild feelings aroused by mechanical systems; and the ease of changing mechanical systems in mid-stream. The social system involves the entire population, which is an extremely difficult force to manipulate because of the prejudices and intense feelings involved. Great changes in social systems cannot be realized by mechanical methods.

58627
AUTHORS: Rainwater, Lee.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Open letter on white justice and the riots.
SOURCE: In: Cohen, B., Crime in America.
SOURCEID: Itasca, Illinois, F. E. Peacock, 1970. 506 p. (p. 409-416).

The etiology of the Negro riot is detailed at great length, and numerous theories are proposed for the failure of white justice, as seen from the point of view of the black socioeconomic and ethnic culture. It is suggested that: 1) the root cause of the riots lies in a caste system deeply imbedded in our society that has created a situation in which a very large proportion of Negroes are denied the opportunity to achieve an average American standard of living, and even those Negroes who do, by dint of their own efforts, manage to come reasonably close to an average American standard are still subjected to special disabilities and insults because of their confinement to a ghetto community; 2) the most pervasive factor which prevents theirachieving some sense of a decent life is that of living in poverty or near poverty, as a rough rule from say, having incomes less than one-half to two-thirds that of the median family income for the nation. It seems likely that the starting mechanisms for a riot are fairly dependent on the existence of pronounced poverty coupled with very high rates of unemployment. The government and white justice cannot give Negroes a black culture or a black consciousness, but it can manage the society in such a way as to give them a black affluence. 1 reference.

58702
AUTHORS: Goldin, Paul.
ADDRESS: University of Denver, Denver, Colorado

TITLE: Preparing mental health professionals as race relations consultants.
SOURCE: Professional Psychology.
SOURCEID: 1(4):343-350, 1970.

A description is given of a training program whose goal was to provide relevant experiences to enable mental health professionals (psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers) to assist school personnel in coping with personal and interpersonal problems related to race and ethnicity. Mental health professionals have begun a process of self-examination to determine what role they might play in easing racial tensions and in improving intergroup relations. The Committee on Minority Group Children of the Joint Commission on Mental Health of Children has recently issued a statement to Congress which is, in effect, a dramatic call to action in citing racism as the Number 1 public health problem confronting our country today. It is clear that racism is a social problem and that it cannot be basically ameliorated on an individual treatment basis. It is imperative that innovative ideas and practices be blended with proven bases for professional activity in such a manner that genuine social change is achieved. Innovation without change (Graziano, 1969), in which control is referred to the existing power structure, presents a constant danger which must be avoided. 3 references. (journal abstract modified)

59207
AUTHORS: Abbott, Simon.
ADDRESS: The Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, England
TITLE: Defining racial discrimination.
SOURCE: Race.
SOURCEID: 11(4):477-480, 1970.

A discussion of racial discrimination concerns one fundamental problem: what is the racial factor and what distinguishes it from simple discrimination. By controlling as many variables as possible it can be shown that for certain people and in certain circumstances the factor of race is of dominant and primary importance. There is also a different sort of situation where members of one racial group may be consistently denied access to jobs controlled by another racial group on the grounds of low educational achievement; and it can be shown that the group denied jobs does indeed have low educational attainments that apparently debar them from satisfactorily performing jobs on the same basis as the other group. It can be argued that this is not racial discrimination, since it is not race but low education that is the dominant and primary factor. But this can be countered with discrimination in educational opportunities. 16 references.

59210
AUTHORS: Jowell, Roger; Prescott-Clarke, Patricia.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Racial discrimination and white-collar workers in Britain.
SOURCE: Race.
SOURCEID: 11(4):397-417, 1970.

To determine the extent of racial discrimination in the employment of white collar workers in England, 32 fictitious applicants applied by mail for 128 advertised positions. The applicants represented 4 different groups: Colored English speaking; colored non - English speaking; white English speaking; white non - English speaking. Job types were: sales and marketing vacancies; accountancy and office management; electrical engineering; secretarial. The results show Asian immigrants to be the chief sufferers from this form of discrimination in which the employer deliberately denies the applicant a chance of competing with others, whether or not his qualifications are better than theirs. The study shows the relative economy, flexibility, and precision of a postal approach to discrimination testing. The findings of the study gave little encouragement: immigrants who completed all their secondary schooling (and further or higher education) in Britain did not encounter significantly less discrimination than more recent arrivals. 5 references.

59433
AUTHORS: Adams, Paul L.
ADDRESS: University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
TITLE: Dealing with racism in biracial psychiatry.
SOURCE: Journal of the American Academy of Child Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 9(1):33-43, 1970.

An attempt is made to initiate some professional and public consideration of racism as it bears upon psychotherapy. It offers some tentative suggestions for minimizing racial distortions between the white doctor and the black patient in a psychotherapeutic relationship. The white therapist who is susceptible to making racist distortions may find it necessary to avail himself of certain additional sociocultural facts and skills if he is to engage in biracial psychotherapy. In some instances, personal psychotherapy and preferably psychoanalysis for the therapist may be necessary to help him overcome strong countertransferences which interfere with his work with black patients. Measures are suggested as strategies whereby the white therapist might minimize his racist distortions, such as open discussion of racial issues with the patient. 14 references. (author abstract modified)

59436
AUTHORS: Howard, Jan; Holman, Barbara L.
ADDRESS: Division of Ambulatory and Community Medicine, School of Medicine, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco, California
TITLE: The effects of race and occupation on hypertension mortality.
SOURCE: Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 48(3):263-296, 1970.

Research was conducted to study the effects of occupation and socioeconomic status on race differences in hypertension mortality. Regardless of occupation and class, nonwhites were found to have a higher mortality from hypertension than whites. This suggests the relevance of a genetic or racial discrimination hypothesis, although the associated disorder hypothesis may also be applicable. Future research should be designed to test these theories. The magnitude of the race difference in hypertension mortality (as indexed by the nonwhite to white death rate ratio) decreases with age. Various explanations for this trend are offered. For both races laborers have the largest mortality from hypertension. In this case socioeconomic considerations seem most relevant as explanations. Nonwhites show more variability in mortality over the various occupations and classes than do whites. Several possible interpretations of this difference are suggested taking into account genetic predisposition and environmental stress. 95 references. (author abstract)

59556
AUTHORS: Dienstbier, Richard A.
ADDRESS: University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
TITLE: Positive and negative prejudice: interactions of prejudice with race and social desirability.
SOURCE: Journal of Personality.
SOURCEID: 38(2):198-215, 1970.

Two studies were conducted in order to investigate positive prejudice toward Negroes. By defining positive prejudice as favoritism toward Negro stimulus persons over white stimulus persons of identical personality descriptions, it was possible to compare patterns of Negro bias on a variety of measures. The results of study 1 indicated that positive Negro prejudice was more likely when stimulus persons at the positive personality level were compared. The results of study 2 indicated that dogmatism and rigidity and attitudes associated with authoritarianism are negatively related to positive prejudice. Dimensions of formality of relationships and antisubordination of Negroes were useful in understanding positive prejudice. The relevance of the results to the belief theory of prejudice are discussed. 18 references. (Author abstract)

60076
AUTHORS: Lieberson, Stanley; Silverman, Arnold R.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The precipitants and underlying conditions of race riots.
SOURCE: In: Megargee, E., The dynamics of aggression.
SOURCEID: New York, Harper and Row, 1970. 271 p. (p. 170-189).

An analysis of the precipitating and underlying conditions of race riots suggests several generalizations about their evolution. First, precipitating incidents often involve highly charged offenses committed by members of 1 group against the other, such as attacks on women, police brutality and interference, murder, and assault. In recent years, violation of segregation taboos by Negroes as well as white resistance have been increasingly frequent precipitants. Riots are generalized responses in which there is categorical assault on persons and property by virtue of their racial membership. Such violence is not restricted and may even exclude the specific antagonists responsible for the precipitating event. The diffuse response generated by the precipitating event, as well as the fact that often the alleged offenses are of the sort normally dealt with by appropriate communal institutions, suggests that additional factors channel the inflammatory act into a riot. Since there are usually a number of factors that could have contributed to a riot in any given community, a comparative approach was used to determine why riots occur in some cities and not in others of comparable size and location. It is suggested that riots are more likely to occur when social institutions function inadequately, or when grievances are not resolved, or cannot be resolved under the existing institutional arrangements. 10 references.

60285
AUTHORS: Hofman, John E.; Debbiny, Sami.
ADDRESS: Hebrew University, Haifa, Israel
TITLE: Religious affiliation and ethnic identity.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 26(3):1014, 1970.

In a study on the discrimination of ethnic identity along the lines of religious affiliation, Christian and Moslem boys from an 11th grade class were instructed to rate the 5 concepts, self, Arab, Israeli, Arab, Lebenese Moslem and Lebanese Christian, on a 25 scale semantic differential. The results are discussed and extension of this kind of exploration is encouraged. 2 references.

60311
AUTHORS: Crockett, George W., Jr.
ADDRESS: Recorder's Court, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: A black judge speaks.
SOURCE: Judicature.
SOURCEID: 53(9):360-365, 1970.

The incident in Detroit in March 1969, at the New Bethel Baptist Church in which 2 policemen were shot, is discussed by the presiding judge in the case. Also elaborated upon are the case's relation to racism in the courts, the high bail policy, detention procedure, the reaction of the press and the police, and the news conference by the judge, which helped avoid a civil disturbance. 2 references.

60474
AUTHORS: Bazelon, David L.
ADDRESS: U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Racism, classism, and the juvenile process.
SOURCE: Judicature.
SOURCEID: 53(9):373-378, 1970.

Juvenile courts and the public attitude towards them have undergone sharp changes in recent years. Legislatures across the country have taken youthful offenders out of the criminal process and made juvenile courts guardians of their welfare, providing advice, support, remedial instruction and discipline in addition to, or in place of, the child's real parent. The reality, however, has fallen far short of the promise. Several recent cases are discribed which illustrate this failure. The basic cause is seen to be a subtle bigotry which infects the juvenile system. It is not strictly racial in character; racism is too definite, too limited in its meaning. It is, rather, the phenomenon of classism which makes the courts insensitive or worse to the problems of the ghetto child, not because of his color, but because he is poor, speaks an uneducated dialect and shows no reverence for the law which has oppressed him for centuries. The courts, themselves, can do little except try to educate the community to realize the impossible problem of facing juvenile offenders for whom no adequate remedial facilities are available. The constitutionality of a law which treats a child as an adult simply because there are no other facilities should be carefully studied. There is no more basic right than that of a child to a fair start in life. 14 references.

61892
AUTHORS: Brannon, Robert C. L.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Gimme that old-time racism.
SOURCE: Psychology Today.
SOURCEID: 3(11):42-44, 1970.

Existing research indicates that, generally, churchgoers tend to be more racially prejudiced than nonchurchgoers. It is suggested that basic personal variables are responsible for this finding and that, in addition, the most active participants in religion tend to be unprejudiced. It seems that there are 2 types of church involvement: instrumental and devotional. The former serves some self-centered purpose such as status or entertainment, but those members with a devotional attitude seek the religious experience as an end in itself. It was hypothesized that prejudice and instrumental religion both satisfy the same psychological needs, enhancing the self-esteem and security of the threatened and insecure. This was tested by interviewing members of the old and new factions of a Southern church which had split over the question of integration. Twenty one statements originally designed by Gordon Allport were used to measure the degree of instrumental and devotional sentiments. As was expected, the segregationist church had statistically significant higher instrumental scores. A strong relationship was also found between this variable and the segregationist beliefs of a sample of white residents in a small Southern town, despite the fact that the real purpose of the study was obscured during the research. 10 references.

61965
AUTHORS: Gold, Joel A.; Modrick, John A.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, Clarence Cook Little Hall, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473
TITLE: Attitude toward the federal government.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 81:25-30, 1970.

A study attempted to measure and describe attitudes toward the federal government of the United States. The process consisted of 2 steps: (a) developing homogeneous subscales and (b) submitting these subscales to a factor analysis. The factor analysis of the 15 homogeneous subscales yielded 5 independent factors which were described in terms of the attitudes of individuals who scored high or low on each factor. The factors were titled practical individualism, moral crusading, unequal opportunities, idealistic individualism, and confidence in government officials. Two of the factors, practical individualism and idealistic individualism basically reflected politically conservative individuals differing in the consistency of their ideologies. The moral crusading factor reflected tendencies toward censorship of communication media and investigation of extreme political views. The unequal opportunities factor was a measure of opposition to integration that seemed to be based upon racial bigotry rather than opposition to federal activity in the area of equal opportunities. The confidence in government officials factor tapped attitudes toward the honesty and competency of major institutions of the federal government. 6 references. (author abstract)

62405
AUTHORS: Bieder, J.
ADDRESS: Hopital psychiatrique de Bailleul, France
TRTITLE: /From the man from Kiev to the woman from Amiens: essay on rumors./
TITLE: De l'homme de Kiev a la femme d'Amiens: essai sur les rumeurs.
SOURCE: Annales Medico-Psychologiques (Paris).
SOURCEID: 1(5):771-776, 1970.

Characteristics of Christian and Nazi antisemitism are analyzed in a comparison of cases of persecution. Themes of ritual murder and white slavery are cited in several instances, and the significance and impact of rumors on social behavior are noted. 4 references.

62712
AUTHORS: Terry, Robert M.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The screening of juvenile offenders.
SOURCE: In: Voss, H., Society, delinquency, and delinquent behavior.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 458 p. (p. 365-374).

The criteria employed by the police, probation departments, and juvenile court in a midwestern city in sanctioning juvenile offenders were studied. The severity of the sanction accorded juvenile offenders was not related to the power of the juvenile or to the social distance between the delinquent and agents of social control. Although a common presumption has been that juveniles from the lower class, and especially those who are members of a minority group, are discriminated against by agents of social control. It was found that minority status, socioeconomic status, and the delinquency rate of the juvenile's area of residence were relatively unimportant in terms of the sanctions accorded juvenile offenders. However, at each level of the legal process the amount of deviance engaged in by the individual, was significantly related to the severity of the sanction employed. In the midwestern city studied the police utilize essentially legalistic criteria in making decisions regarding disposition, whereas the juvenile court employs a wider variety of criteria than either the police or the probation department. Agencies of social control do not use the more severe sanctions available to them until the juvenile demonstrates, by committing additional delinquent acts, that application of these sanctions is warranted. 33 references.

63190
AUTHORS: Harris, Richard.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Justice: the crisis of law, order, and freedom in America.

SOURCEID: New York, E. P. Dutton, 1970. 268 p. $6.95.

The policies and practices of the 1968 Republican candidate for the presidency, Richard M. Nixon, are examined and the role of the issue of law and order in the campaign is emphasized. As related to the operation of the Department of Justice, it is suggested that the candidate's successful election was partly due to an indictment of the administration of justice as practiced by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Additionally, the crucial transition period between the Johnson and Nixon administrations is described, as well as the anxiety of Justice Department personnel concerning the nature of the new administration and its attitude toward the young, the black, and the poor. The fear that the President elect's campaign manager, John Mitchell, would turn the Department into a political arm of the White House is also analyzed. Finally, a description of the first year of the Nixon era is given, to show how the themes of war on crime and Southern strategy, were carried out through the Justice Department policies. It is felt that the President, when faced with a choice of conflicting courses, chose one to placate the desires of his supporters and has embarked upon a dangerous program that threatens to tear the nation apart.

63196
AUTHORS: Hewitt, William H.; Newman, Charles L.
ADDRESS: Center for Law Enforcement and Corrections, College of Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802
TITLE: Police-community relations: an anthology and bibliography.
SOURCEID: Mineola, New York, Foundation Press, 1970. 360 p. $4.50.

An anthology of essays together with a detailed bibliography dealing with police - community relations describes the complex crime and social problems facing police. All viewpoints of the problems are presented. Various issues in the whole area of police - community relations are discussed, including civil rights, race prejudice, constitutional law, human and race relations, and the role of the police. 52 references.

63197
AUTHORS: Arendt, Hannah.
ADDRESS: New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011
TITLE: Lawlessness is inherent in the uprooted.
SOURCE: In: Hewitt, W., Police-community relations: an anthology and bibliography.
SOURCEID: Mineola, New York, Foundation Press, 1970. 360 p. (p. 10-14).

It is hypothesized that lawlessness is inherent in the uprooted, and that America, for historical, social and political reasons, is more likely to erupt into violence than most other civilized countries. Freedom of assembly is noted as a potentially dangerous fight, and actions of dissent are reviewed. The factor of racism is found to be a strain of violence rooted in American culture, and that type of violence is studied. 1 reference.

63500
AUTHORS: Ginzberg, Eli; Freedman, Marcia.
ADDRESS: Conservation of Human Resources Project, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Problems of educational and vocational development in adolescence.
SOURCE: In: Zubin, J., The psychopathology of adolescence.
SOURCEID: New York, Grune and Stratton, 1970. 342 p. (p. 79-89).

Problems of educational and vocational development in adolescence are analyzed, with focus on the dynamic changes and critical transformations in the environment that are creating special pressures on large groups of young people. It is seen that with occupational opportunities conditional on educational achievement, millions of young people are forced or are forcing themselves to remain in the school system, but learning little and becoming ever more frustrated. Those who are pushed out, or who drop out, find it very difficult if not impossible to link up with the adult world by obtaining meaningful jobs in which they can secure training and which lead to better positions. The well-to-do remain dependent on their parents and parents-in-law for years on end while they strive after the educational credentials they must have if they are to go anywhere, but are forced to repress the frustration and hostility that are anchored in their dependence. And the poor begin to recognize very early that the dice are loaded so heavily against them that only a sucker would make the effort to play it straight. The black youngster confronts a society of double talkers who, dedicated to the theory of equality, continue to practice all sorts of insidious discrimination. And the more intelligent, sensitive, and politically aware white youngsters are likewise increasingly aware of the moral double talk. 5 references. (Author abstract modified)

64592
AUTHORS: Boesel, David.
ADDRESS: Department of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
TITLE: The liberal society, black youths, and the ghetto riots.
SOURCE: Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 33(2):265-281, 1970.

The ghetto riots, occurring in the United States between 1964 and 1968, constituted the most massive black revolt in American history. The influence of an increasing liberalism in the northern society and the liberal Supreme Court decisions made between 1947 and 1957 paved the way for a liberal revolt against a racist system in the south, and for a revolt without ideology against a liberal system in the north. The rioters were representative of young men in the ghetto in terms of social background, but were more race conscious, militant and politically aware than the noninvolved blacks. The violence during the riots was deliberate and was connected with past grievances. Although the riots failed to establish overall black control of the community, their central aim was to break white control over the ghetto and to dramatically establish and assert black claims. 15 references.

64872
AUTHORS: Stark, Stanley; Kugel, Yerachmiel.
ADDRESS: Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
TITLE: Toward an anthropology of dogmatism: maladjustment, modernization, and Martin Luther King.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 27(1):291-309, 1970.

A theoretical discussion is presented in two parts, which suggest that there are important cultural implications in the psychology of dogmatism. The first presents research and prima facie reasons for suspecting inverse correlation between the Rokeach Dogmatism Scale and the Inkeles Overall Modernity Scale. The presentation includes the fact that "high dogmatics" usually show some degree of maladjustment. The second part suggests: a) that the more democratic, openminded, pluralistic, and tolerant a society, the more maladjusted to it will be Traditional Man, and b) that an example of such a man is Martin Luther King. It suggests, in other words, that someone like King would be as maladjusted to a milieu of thoroughly modernized attitudes, values, and ways of feeling and acting as he was to a white racist milieu. 42 references. (Author abstract modified)

65099
AUTHORS: Kapsis, Robert; Saunders, Bruce; Smith, Jim; Takagi, Paul;

Williams, Oscar.
ADDRESS: University of California, Berkeley, California
TITLE: Impressions of a suburban ghetto.
SOURCE: In: Kapsis, R., The reconstruction of a riot.
SOURCEID: Waltham, Massachusetts, Brandis University, 1970. 69 p. (p. 1-14).

Social conditions and race relations in North Richmond, California are described. A riot occurred there in June, 1968 following the shooting of a teenager by the police. The races are almost completely segregated in housing and schools. Negro attitudes toward the police are different from those of the whites. A myth about North Richmond which officials and citizens believe, but which appears to be overstated, is that it is a lawless community, a haven for criminality.

65461
AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Cohen, Bernard.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
TITLE: The meaning or race.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., Crime and race: conceptions and misconceptions.
SOURCEID: New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970. 118 p. (p. 5-13).

The meaning of race is examined from a genetic, legal and social view. Genetically all men are derived from the same source and belong to the same species. Different races are due to relative frequency and concentration of particular genes. Man today is so genetically blended that is is virtually impossible to determine the extent of genetic variation. Social custom gives another meaning to race. It does not observe biological definitions, but classification is based on appearance. As the only ethnic group in American which has ever been subjected to slavery, Negroes have a special legal and social status as far as the meaning of race. Differences in Negro IQ and crime rate are falsely given a genetic interpretation. The interpretation is seen as racist and discredited by those who perceive racial differences principally in terms of the history of man's physical movements and cultural change. 27 references.

65465
AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Cohen, Bernard.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
TITLE: Urban riots.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., Crime and race: conceptions and misconceptions.
SOURCEID: New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970. 118 p. (p. 57-65).

Urban riots are discussed tracing their history, profile of the rioter, the causes of the race riots; also discussed is the difference between blacks' and immigrants' urban experience. Early racial disturbances resulted mainly from white resistance to Negro social and economic mobility, and Negro response to that resistance. More recent riots conform to the black riots in Harlem in 1935 and 1943 where the precipitating event was police - citizen interaction. Surveys indicate that the stereotype of the Negro rioter is false. Racial segregation and discrimination in many areas, the conditions of ghetto life, and blacks' hostile view of police are named as causes of the riots. Negroes have had more difficulty in extricating themselves from poverty than immigrants for many reasons. Among them are the highly mechanized state of today's economy, racial prejudice, the change in urban political structure and differences in cultural and historical background. 13 references.

65466
AUTHORS: Wolfgang, Marvin E.; Cohen, Bernard.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
TITLE: Criminal justice and the police.
SOURCE: In: Wolfgang, M., Crime and race: conceptions and misconceptions.
SOURCEID: New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, 1970. 118 p. (p. 66-76).

Improper treatment of Negroes in the administration of criminal justice by the police is discussed. Negro attitudes toward police law enforcement and police attitudes toward Negroes according to recent surveys are reported. A significant number of each group expressed dissatisfaction toward the other. In several cities, civilian complaint review boards have been created in response to allegations of police misconduct and brutality. Many more blacks than whites report instances of misconduct to the boards; few of the cases reported result in sanctions against the police. Adequate machinery for registering complaints about police treatment and stern disciplinary action in cases of proven misconduct are essential to improve police community relations. 52 references.

65650
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75222
TITLE: Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. $1.95.

A document covering the history of interracial violence in the U. S. from the Eighteenth century to the present is presented, and the nature and underlying causes of the conflict are illustrated by selections from a variety of local and national, official and informal, professional and personal sources. Topical coverage includes the institution of slavery, the social, economic, and legal caste systems that replaced it following Emancipation, and the development of interracial conflict in urban areas and its consequent violent demonstration. The main elements of riots and protests are emphasized; as well as their long range and immediate causes, the behavior of mobs and individuals, the efforts to restore order, and popular reactions. They have had much in common regardless of the particular year in which a disturbance has erupted. Thus blended together, the selections are intended to give a black and white picture of the historical context of interracial violence in America.

65652
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
TITLE: Bullies and mobs.
SOURCE: In: Mitchell, J., Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. (p. 27-48).

The subject of mob violence and mass agitation as related to the history of interracial conflict in the United States is discussed as it emerged in the form of Negro crime and reaction to continued white supremacy following the Civil War; selected excerpts from pertinent literature of the era are included to illustrate the legal and social caste system instituted in the North and South following the war and the nature of the black reaction. It is seen that emancipation presented whites with the task of finding a substitute system of caste control. They no longer owned blacks, and this cost whites the total command inherent in property rights at the same time as it relieved them of a vested interest in the blacks' physical wellbeing. Southern States, where most blacks lived, gradually evolved systems of legal restraint; jim crow laws to prevent social equality, disfranchisement to remove black political influence, and agricultural serfdom to recreate the plantation system as closely as possible. When blacks moved to Northern cities, interracial violence moved with them. Isolated bombing incidents and mob scenes short of riots have been prompted by what whites regard as black encroachment on their preserves. And the high incidence of crimes committed against the person, assault, rape, and homicide by blacks against blacks indicates a continuation of the tradition of violence turned inward. An increasing number of blacks insist that, while they are prepared to defend themselves, they did not start the violence; with a mixture of eagerness and resignation they accept the necessity of taking what they desire by force. 13 references.

65653
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
TITLE: The powder keg.
SOURCE: In: Mitchell, J., Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. (p. 49-82).

The basic factors leading up to recent urban interracial riots in the United States are identified as the antagonistic white and black roles in the American caste system and the mutual acceptance of violence as a means of defending or attacking that system. To illustrate this premise, selected excerpts are given from reports of local and federal governmental commissions and investigatory bodies, newspaper articles and editorials, and relevant monographs. It is emphasized that riots do not erupt spontaneously, but originate from a series of deepseated and explosive conditions that have existed within the social structure for a long period of time. In the case of urban conflict, constant interracial friction has been a prime determinant of mass outbursts sparked by a particular event or situation. Evidence of racial discrimination is easily seen in residential, educational, and recreational segregation, while immediate historical settings which have prepared the powder keg include war, political strife, labor disturbances, and lax law enforcement. The crowding of mass numbers of blacks and whites into relatively small living areas has increased contact and further aggravated the basic antagonism. 21 references.

65654
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
TITLE: The match.
SOURCE: In: Mitchell, J., Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. (p. 83-110).

Conditions under which an atmosphere of resentment and distrust erupt in mass violence and riot are discussed in the historical context of American life, with emphasis on those events that have sparked recent interracial conflict. Excerpts from pertinent journal and newspaper articles and monographs are included to illustrate the precipitating factors. It is suggested that given the tradition of racial violence and the existence of a powder keg, the potential for explosions in American society is great. Some specific incident, which in and of itself may or may not be worthy of marked attention, supplies the spark. Word of an incident spreads. It gets distorted in the telling. In an atmosphere of tension rumors are accepted at face value. It is at this point that a few agitators may spring into action; but be they whites or blacks, they cannot exceed the limits of their gathering audience's credulity. Unfortunately for domestic tranquility, these limits are high: black men are all rapists and white cops are all sadistic brutes. The reaction of growing mobs, be they white or black, quickly goes beyond outrage over the particular incident. The accumulated insecurities and grievances, fancied or real, of the powder keg have been ignited. 16 references.

65655
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
TITLE: The explosion.
SOURCE: In: Mitchell J., Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. (p. 111-149).

Three types of mass violence that have been characteristic of American life are identified, and their nature is described and illustrated by excerpts from a variety of past and recent publications. Based on the color of the participants, these explosions are typed as white, white/black, and black. A white riot is simply a massacre. Whites chase blacks who chance to be near, and generally attack blacks indiscriminately and viciously. They invade the black ghetto, burn houses and business establishments, and sometimes set fire to buildings in order to flush out and shoot blacks who have taken refuge inside. Whether black or white strikes the first blow, both blacks and whites kill during a white/black riot. Sometines blacks arm and defend themselves during a white riot. But in a white/black riot the explosion is a series of battles. Gangs or mobs of one race assault isolated groups of individuals of the other, so that while black casualties are greater than white, the balance is closer than in the white riot. Black riots, are a phenomenon of the 1960s and are confined to the black ghettos. Because of the massive segregation of the ghetto, there is little contact between black rioters and white civilians. The chief target is property, especially white-owned retail stores. In all types of riots a minority of the residents participates. Yet it is a significant minority. While most members of mobs may be passive, they inhibit law enforcement and prolong the actual strife. Most of the victims are innocent unfortunates who happened to be in the wrong spot. 34 references.

65656
AUTHORS: Mitchell, J. Paul.
ADDRESS: Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
TITLE: Reaction and response.
SOURCE: In: Mitchell, J., Race riots in black and white.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 179 p. (p. 150-179).

The types of reaction and response resulting from interracial riots in the United States are discussed, and the difficulty of reconstruction, as well as the often short lived success of remedial action, is emphasized. Selections from a variety of publications are included to represent black and white emotional reactions of approval and disapproval or the desire to find a scapegoat for such violence. Action, whether remedial or punitive, preventive or repressive, is contingent on attitudes toward the nature and causes of the riot. Whites and blacks alike have responded to white, white/black, and black riots with anger, shame, confusion, grief, and exultation. Each group tends to fault the other, regardless of the type of riots. Always, recriminations follow the trauma. Riots yield a peculiar blend of negative and positive short range results. Always there is a physical devastation, immediately worsened living conditions, in the black ghetto. When the riot is a black riot, this devastation can be termed a negative result; but in white and white/black riots this is a positive achievement, for the rioters intended to hurt blacks. Yet for all their short range effects, race riots have not destroyed the American caste system. It is too early to tell whether its most serious threat -- the revolt expressed by blacks themselves in black riots -- will result in its dissolution or its reaffirmation through strict repression. 17 references.

65735
AUTHORS: **Woodward, C. Vann.**
ADDRESS: **Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut**
TITLE: **Race prejudice is itself a form of violence.**
SOURCE: **In: Hewitt, W., Police-community relations: an anthology**

and bibliography.
SOURCEID: Mineola, New York, Foundation Press, 1970. 360 p. (p. 35-38).

The theory that race prejudice is itself a form of violence is discussed and assessments are made in comparative terms. Internal variations in the character and amount of violence are noted, along with significant national differences from other nations that have had large scale race riots. It is concluded that we Americans are going to have to live with racism and violence for some time to come, and that violence will continue to figure in foreign as well as in domestic disputes. Hope of diminishing violence in both areas need not be abandoned in order to acknowledge the desperate importance of preventing escalation to the holocaust stage in either. 1 reference.

65738
AUTHORS: National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.
SOURCE: In: Hewitt, W., Police-community relations: an anthology and bibliography.
SOURCEID: Mineola, New York, Foundation Press, 1970. 360 p. (p. 158-203).

A summary is presented of the report by the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorder, and the major conclusion drawn is that the United States is moving toward 2 societies, 1 white and 1 black, separate and unequal. It is found that the summer riots of 1967 quickened the movement and increased discrimination and segregation, but that the racial division can be halted and reversed. A commitment to national action is called for, with unprecedented levels of funding and action to end segregation, poverty, and violence. Some profiles are included of the 1967 civil disorders, with patterns of disorder described. It is noted that no evidence was found that the disorders were planned or directed by any organization, but that militant organizations and individual agitators encouraged violence. Basic causes are analyzed, including conditions of ghetto life and police -community relations. Specific recommendations are outlined.

66054
AUTHORS: Moroze, Lewis M.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Newark: lethal indifference.
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 97-100).

Mayor Addonizio's administration in Newark made all major decisions without regard to the desires of the black people. Their demands were totally ignored, their leaders held in contempt. Knowledgeable black and white leaders sounded a warning, which was sharpened by the selection of Newark as the site for the national conference on Black Power. White people talk about violence, about the violence of the black ghetto. At the height of the crisis, concerned white and black leaders dealt directly with the Governor and started to prepare a program to deal with basic solutions. The majority of white people still focused on the need for law and order. Black people know that violence of the forces of law and order is the reality of life. When it was proposed that it might be wise for the Committee of Concern to handle the matter of police practices (the euphemism for police brutality) delicately in order to guarantee the support of the business community in the campaign for jobs, housing and schools, the thinking of the black spokesmen forced a change in position. For them, all talk of progress was meaningless without sharp action on police brutality.

66055
AUTHORS: Widick, B. J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Detroit: Motown blues.
SOURCE: In: Hartogs, R., Violence: causes and solutions.
SOURCEID: New York, Dell, 1970. 424 p. (p. 101-104).

Detroit, the symbol of hope in race relations in America, turned into a nightmare of shattered illusions on Sunday, July 23. Seven days later its people were still dazed from the shock of its conflicts and devastation, like a city recovering from its first bombing in war. A contrast was made between the race riot of 1943 which was mainly racist white mobs seeking to exterminate the residents of the black ghetto and the one of July, 1967 which was mostly a rebellion of people who have no stake in society, people of both races. The status quo is tolerated as long as it works for the majority, if it appears they are going nowhere, there is no end in sight, then hostility grows.

66566
AUTHORS: Halpern, Florence.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Psychotherapy in the rural South.
SOURCE: Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy.
SOURCEID: 2(2):67-74, 1970.

Psychotherapy in the rural South is discussed, stressing the fact that therapeutic efforts must take into account the nature of the environment in which the patient functions and how he perceives himself and those about him. Especially in the rural South, reality for the black man is different from the reality of the white man. The reality of the white man stresses working hard, achieving, and getting ahead; for blacks, these terms have little meaning. They must survive, and the way to survive is to live with repression, denial, conformity, and compliance. These stresses often result in rage on the part of blacks, which must be channeled into contructive avenues. Fortunately, changes are already occurring in the Southern black community, especially among the young people, with an accompanying abandonment of age old subservient attitudes and postures. This change brings with it a search for a new role, a new identification, and it is in this connection, when help is sought, that the therapist who understands the issues can be most helpful.

66728
AUTHORS: Abrahamsen, David.
ADDRESS: New York, New York
TITLE: Hidden violence.
SOURCE: In: Abrahamsen, D., Our violent society.
SOURCEID: New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1970. 298 p. (p. 35-60).

Hidden violence is expressed in an interest in news accounts of violent acts. The interest may range from extreme fascination to tolerance. Hidden violence is described as the dormant hostile aggressive feelings present in individuals that, when activated, may manifest themselves in violent acts. Apathy of citizens acts as a strong stimulus to individual or organized criminals. The violence of the national sports, popularity of war toys, violence in films, reading material and on television, acceptance of hate groups, prejudice against individuals or groups for religious or ethnic reasons, anti-intellectualism and fascination with the American robber barons are cited as examples of hidden violence or of the roots leading to hidden violence. It is concluded that hidden violence seems to be more specific to America than to any other. Only here are violence and lawlessness condoned to a large extent. It is believed, for example, that the Ku Klux Klan could not have become so powerful unless there were enough Americans in whom feelings of violence and hate could be so easily evoked. Indifference can only be considered as an act of condoning such brutal behavior, and therefore, a sign of dormant violent impulses. It is believed, also, that the hidden violent impulses in and around

Americans should be examined and ferreted out. 23 references.

67133
AUTHORS: Reese, William G.
ADDRESS: 4301 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72205
TITLE: The major cause of death.
SOURCE: Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society.
SOURCEID: 67(5):155-159, 1970.

The leading cause of premature death is excessive and misdirected anger. The rank order of causes of death in the third decade of life are accidents, neoplasms, heart disease, homicide, and suicide, which together account for 70 percent of deaths. The paramount feature of the depressive suicide is the anger of the person directed against himself. Addictive problems such as alcoholism have much in common with depressive disorders. Drinking drivers are involved in 50 percent of all fatal highway crashes. Emotional factors are casually involved in cardiovascular and renal disease. Hypertensive patients confronted with emotionally stressful topics showed raised blood pressure and renal vasoconstriction. Intense emotional stress may profoundly stimulate the rate of neoplastic growth, and result in differences in host resistance. The vicissitudes of anger depend upon multiple complex factors of heredity, experience, and circumstance. Having almost subdued the other species, man must now conquer himself or face the possibility of his own extinction. 30 references.

67914
AUTHORS: Myers, David G.; Bishop, George D.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, Hope College, Holland, Michigan 49423
TITLE: Discussion effects on racial attitudes.
SOURCE: Science.
SOURCEID: 169(3947):778-779, 1970.

The hypothesis that discussion would enhance dominant group values, leading to increased polarization between homogeneously composed groups of high, medium, and low racial prejudice high school subjects is tested. In an experimental condition, group members made individual attitude judgments, discussed them, and remade judgments. Control groups discussed irrelevant materials before responding again to the attitude items. As predicted, discussion of the racial attitude items with others having similar attitudes significantly increased the gap between high and low prejudice groups. These findings are related to similar findings indicating that discussion enhances the initial tendencies of discussants to take or decline risks in risk situations. Some implications of these results for educational programs intended to alter racial attitudes are drawn. 15 references. (author abstract modified)

68294
AUTHORS: Knight, Etheridge.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Black voices from prison.
SOURCEID: New York, Pathfinder Press, 1970. 189 p. $2.45.

Stories, essays, and poems written by imprisoned Negroes are presented as an indictment against the American penal system, in general, and of its racial policies, in particular. It is suggested that the conditions of prison life have resulted in an intellectual ferment among young Negro inmates that has led to intensive self-education, black history study groups, and debate. The result has been an outpouring of literary and other creative works in protest to existing conditions.

68435
AUTHORS: Adams, Paul L.

ADDRESS: Children's Mental Health Unit, University of Florida,
Gainesville, Fla. 32601
TITLE: The social psychiatry of Frantz Fanon.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(6):809-814, 1970.

Frantz Fanon, a black psychiatrist, was both concerned with human liberation and committed to a cult of violence. His own life exemplified the lack of gratification in practicing a psychiatry focused on the individual in a socialmilieu where the glaring ills were not intrapsychic fantasies but real problems of poverty, racism, and colonialism. Fanon's experience in denouncing a bourgeois psychiatry and becoming a revolutionist points up some contrasts with the North American style of social psychiatry. 16 references. (Author abstract)

68456
AUTHORS: Carter, Donald E.
ADDRESS: State University College, Buffalo, New York 14222
TITLE: A preliminary study of school attitudes of the disadvantaged student as the result of a bussing program.
SOURCE: Child Study Journal.
SOURCEID: 1(1):20-24, 1970.

Disadvantaged bussed students made many positive changes in their attitudes toward school related concepts as a result of the change in school environment. However, the majority of their attitudes remain stable. Bussed students expressed more positive attitudes toward school related concepts than regular students. This was particularly true at the time of the posttest, although few gross differences were found. Both regular and bussed students have positive self-concepts and positive attitudes toward school related concepts. There were very few changes between the pre and posttest attitudes for the regular students. 7 references. (Author abstract)

68459
AUTHORS: Milgram, Norman A.; Shore, Milton F.; Riedel, Wolfgang W.; Malasky, Charlotte.
ADDRESS: College of Education, Ritter Hall, Temple University,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19122
TITLE: Level of aspiration and locus of control in disadvantaged children.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 27(2):343-350, 1970.

Culturally disadvantaged and advantaged 6-year-olds were compared on level of aspiraction and locus of control. There were no differences between disadvantaged Negro and white children on either measure, but disadvantaged children in general were characterized by higher and less accurate levels of aspiration with reference to specific performance tasks and by less internal locus of control. 13 references. (Author abstract)

68505
AUTHORS: Hazard, Geoffrey C., Jr.
ADDRESS: University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: Social justice through civil justice.
SOURCE: University of Chicago Law Review.
SOURCEID: 36:699-712, 1970.

The assumption underlying the Office of Economic Opportunity Legal Services Program that enforcement of legal rights through litigation can significantly improve the situation of the poor is examined in the context of the 'social justice through civil justice' concept. Two problems involved are the confusion of race discrimination with poverty and the difficulty in naming a wrongdoer (who caused poverty). Civil justice involves enforcement of property claims recognized by law. Social justice involves transfers of property interests, through regulation or taxation, by means of law operating posterior to the formation of property. The one can be converted into the other only by bending both logic and constitutional authority. Because constitutional bending reaches a political breaking point, that conversion seems unwise as a strategic aim for a Legal Services Program. Yet it does not follow that there is no relation between civil justice and social justice. There are numberless instances in which the poor suffer what are unmistakably legal wrongs: fraud, discrimination, and unfair procedure. They suffer also the involvements of criminal accusation, domestic conflict and breakdown, and troubles arising out of the mismanagement of money. These wrongs and involvements correspond to traditional and commonly recognized conceptions of what legal rights are and what legal remedies ought to be. 23 references.

68591

AUTHORS:	American Judicature Society; Martin, George.
ADDRESS:	1155 E. Sixtieth St., Chicago, Illinois 60637
TITLE:	Judicial administration and racial discrimination -- fifteen years of literature.
SOURCEID:	Chicago, American Judicature Society, March, 1970. 19 p. $.60.

A literature survey was made of judicial administration and racial discrimination from 1954 to 1970. The field of study was limited to writings that deal with clearly isolable forms of racial discrimination and in which the discussion of judicial administration and discrimination turns on each other. It was found that most authors favor either or both goals of eliminating racial discrimination in the judicial process itself and extensively employing the judicial systems to attack racial discrimination in society. It is noted that the authors who deal with the problem and who favor the goals mentioned are largely university professors, who are more articulate than the judges and attorney defenders of the judicial racial status quo. 120 references.

69121

AUTHORS:	Johnson, Guy B.
ADDRESS:	author address not given
TITLE:	The Negro and crime.
SOURCE:	In: Wolfgang, M., The sociology of crime and delinquency.
SOURCEID:	2nd ed. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (p. 419-429).

A discussion of Negro crime deals with the problem from the standpoint of the causation of Negro criminal behavior and the relation of the Negro to the administration of justice. It is concluded that the position of the Negro in American society, with all that this means in terms of subordination, frustration, economic insecurity, and incomplete participation, enters significantly into almost every possible aspect of Negro crime causation. The administration of justice itself is from beginning to end so much a part of the whole system of Negro - white social relations that it must be viewed not only as a process which discriminates against Negroes and thus biases the statistics of crime, but also as a direct and indirect causative factor in the production of Negro crime. A survey of the factors which might be expected to affect Negro criminality lends strength to the presumption that the Negro crime rate is actually considerably higher than the white. It may be that crime statistics, as bad as they are, do not grossly exaggerate the actual criminality of the Negro. Insofar as certain special conditions or characteristics in the usual statistical picture need explanation they would seem to find sufficient explanation in the implications of the caste factors. 16 references. (Author abstract modified)

69658
AUTHORS:	no author.
ADDRESS:	author address not given
TITLE:	Ghetto voting and at-large elections: a subtle infringement upon minority rights.
SOURCE:	Georgetown Law Journal.
SOURCEID:	58(4&5):989-1012, 1970.

The constitutional validity of at large election schemes is questioned. Three arguments are presented: 1) the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth amendment may be violated when it can be demonstrated that an at large election scheme operates to deny representation to a substantial and identifiable minority; 2) case law developing under the Voting Rights Act of 1965 indicates that such elections are constitutionally suspect; and 3) the Fifteenth amendment arguably is violated when votes case by minority citizens have been rendered ineffective. It is clear that at large elections produce at least the substantial possibility of control of city councils by a bare majority. When majority and minority aims are basically similar, such a possibility produces no serious harm, but when deep divisions exist within the societal fabric, the result is detrimental not only to the minority but also to the stability of the whole. Such divisions exist in America today, and they will continue to exist so long as racism and poverty are part of the national profile. This situation may produce an intolerable governmental structure. Whenever it can be demonstrated that at large elections within polarized jurisdictions effectively deny representation to minorities, there can be no question that constitutional guarantees to such minorities are abridged. If citizen participation in government is to remain the touchstone of the democratic process, alternative methods must be tested to make that pariticipation meaningful. 146 references. (Journal abstract modified)

69693
AUTHORS:	Skousen, W. Cleon.
ADDRESS:	author address not given
TITLE:	The U. S. police in a cultural crisis: the black separatist movement.
SOURCE:	Law and Order.
SOURCEID:	18(8):8-12, 14, 51, 1970.

"We want five Southern states for a Republic of New Africa." This is the latest slogan of the Black separatist movement headed by Robert F. Williams. He also says, "We want 400 billion dollars in damage for 300 years of slavery." Robert F. Williams is an identified Communist who fled to Cuba in 1960 to escape prosecution for kidnapping. He has assumed the leadership of a secret group of militants called the Malcomites who have the assignment of initiating the revolutionary action to establish the Republic of New Africa. First, the Black communities of the North and West are to be well armed and the second task is to get about 1,000,000 well armed Blacks prepared to migrate to Mississippi where they will establish residence and combine their voting power with the native Blacks (who are close to a majority in many counties) and use their combined strength to seize the government of the individual counties and eventually the state itself. The process will be repeated in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Louisiana. Once these 5 states have been legally occupied and political control has been firmly established by majority rule they will then secede from the Union and set up their Republic of New Africa. Black secession will be the price of survival for the rest of the United States. China will help. A black democratic socialist state is planned with an apartheid, racist Black Power government.

69900
AUTHORS:	Pettigrew, Thomas F.
ADDRESS:	Dept. of Social Psychology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
TITLE:	Racial segregation and Negro education.
SOURCE:	In: Moynihan, D., Toward a National Urban Policy.

SOURCEID: New York, Basic Books, 1970. 348 p. (p. 167-177).

Consideration is given to the persistence of racial segregation of schools in spite of changing geographical patterns and legal mandates. A historical survey of inadequacy of public instruction for Negro children concludes that segregation has changed in character from rural, de jure to urban, de facto. Data is presented from a 1965 survey on segregation which suggests that separation is increasing due to: 1) the fragmented, antimetropolitan nature of school district organization, 2) effects on public schools of private and church related schools and 3) intentional segregation by design of local authorities. Suggested remedies include a metropolitan school district characterized by large educational parks and more cooperation between public and private school systems.

69945
AUTHORS: Barker, Lucius J.; Barker, Twiley W., Jr.
ADDRESS: Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri 63130
TITLE: Black Americans and constitutional standards of equality.
SOURCE: In: Barker, L., Civil liberties and the Constitution.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1970. 471 p. (p. 382-468).

Although the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments were passed to promote racial justice, decisions of the Supreme Court supported racial segregation until 1954. In this chapter, 12 cases are concerned with the following issues: public education, public transportation, public housing and accommodations, voting rights and miscegenation. The opinions and dissents of the Judges are included. 18 references.

70048
AUTHORS: Sabshin, Melvin; Diesenhaus, Herman; Wilkerson, Raymond.
ADDRESS: Medical Center, University of Illinois P.O. Box 6998, Chicago, Illinois 60680
TITLE: Dimensions of institutional racism in psychiatry.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(6):787-793, 1970.

Defining institutional racism in terms of self-perpetuating barriers to blacks' participation as equals in all areas of psychiatry, a review is made of the influence of white racism on the image of the black patient, neglected problem areas, treatment accessibility, community mental health, research, and the professional functioning of psychiatrists. These analyses lead to specific recommendations for new institutionalized practices to be supported by the white power structure of psychiatry if eradication of racism in psychiatry is to be accomplished. 16 references. (Journal abstract modified)

70192
AUTHORS: no author given.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Gautreaux v. Public Housing Authority: equal protection and public housing.
SOURCE: University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
SOURCEID: 118(3):437-447, 1970.

The recent decision of Gautreaux versus Chicago Housing Authority is discussed, and its implications for the developing area of judicial intervention in the administration of public housing programs are examined. Although the basic decision appears sound, in dismissing the counts of the complaint which did not allege intent it applied an overly restrictive interpretation of the equal protection doctrine. Although this restrictive application did not affect the plaintiffs in Gautreaux, it will be an unfavorable precedent for plaintiffs with similar grievances in future law suits. Furthermore, the generosity of the court in fashioning relief led it to take an excessively large step in the judicial administration of public housing programs. It based the granting of relief to cure inequality on a dubious factual assumption, and it granted further relief not essentially related to the inequality problem, but based on general sociological and aesthetic considerations. 60 references. (Author abstract modified)

70201
AUTHORS: Johnson, Wallis W.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Man in the middle: the black policeman.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Digest.
SOURCEID: Summer: 22-27, 1970.

The role of the Negro policeman in an urban community is discussed, stressing the problem faced by such persons in their relationships with black citizens and within the police force. These problems are compounded by the paradoxical situation, in which black communities are demanding an increased representation in the law enforcement agencies, while at the same time they are criticizing the institutions as symbols of white authority and racial discrimination. In such an environment, the Negro policeman is frequently looked upon with distrust and scorn, by local citizens and also has difficulty in his relations with white members of the police force. It appears, however, that increased representation of blacks will eventually contribute to improved relations between the public and police and will aid in changing the image of the policeman from that of a hostile aggressor to that of authority with understanding and compassion. In the meantime, the black policeman remains caught in the middle of the controversy.

70354
AUTHORS: Colman, Andrew M.; Lambley, Peter.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Leicester,
Leicester LE17RH, England
TITLE: Authoritarianism and race attitudes in South Africa.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 82:161-164, 1970.

The relationship between authoritarianism and race attitudes in white South African society was investigated by means of a forced choice F-scale, a unidimensional and highly discriminating scale to measure attitudes toward Africans, and a social distance questionnaire. These instruments were administered to 60 white South African students, and the resulting correlations between authoritarianism and the prejudice measures were found to range from .23 to .33. The correlations are strikingly lower than those recorded elsewhere, and somewhat lower than previous correlations recorded in South Africa. These results are interpreted as suggesting that in a society in which race prejudice is encouraged, prejudiced attitudes serve a utilitarian function for many of its members, rather than an ego defensive function. They are therefore probably not as incorrigible as prejudiced attitudes in other societies. 10 references. (Author abstract)

70481
AUTHORS: Boyce, Richard J.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Racial discrimination and the national labor relations act.
SOURCE: Northwestern University Law Review.
SOURCEID: 65(2):232-258, 1970.

Redress afforded by the National Labor Relations Act for racial discrimination is discussed in cases involving discrimination by unions, by an employer that collaborates with a union in permitting unfair practices, and by the employer's independent acts. The decision of the National Labor Relations Board in the case involving the Miranda Fuel Company established the duty of the employer not to collaborate with a union in a breach of fair representation. There has been a dearth of Miranda theory race decisions, however, perhaps because racial discrimination is very difficult to prove. One solution to this problem would be to place the burden of exoneration upon the unions. The decision of the D. C. Circuit Court of Appeals in the Farmers' Cooperative Compress case holds that in some circumstances an employer's independent racial discrimination violates the Act. The extension of this principle and the application of the Miranda theory doctrine of fair representation would require Congressional appropriations, since the government finances NLRB investigations. 84 references.

70721
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The Philadelphia Plan: remedial racial classification in employment.
SOURCE: Georgetown Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 58(6):1187-1219, 1970.

The Philadelphia Plan for remedial racial classification in employment is discussed in view of its significance as a prototype vehicle for combatting the deleterious effects of racial discrimination. The plan's legality is examined from several angles: the use of executive orders to eliminate racial discrimination by government contractors; the authority of the President to issue such orders; the constitutional objections to the plan under the fifth amendment; and the plan's legitimacy in light of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The legality of each of the issues is established. 188 references.

71339
AUTHORS: Prudhomme, Charles.
ADDRESS: Howard University Health Services, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Reflections on racism.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 127(6):815-817, 1970.

In a brief comment racism is described as an aspect of man's basic insecurity related to impermanence. Its evolution parallels psychosocial development. Institutionalized racism manifests itself as nationalism, sometimes conscious, as in South Africa, more often unconscious. The youths of today are more apt to practice ageism. Black/white relations in America have been a violent form of racism. The past black adaptations of patience and hope have coalesced and resulted in an increasingly tougher character structure.

71350
AUTHORS: Venzie, Howard D., Jr.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Civil rights - 1964 Civil Rights Act - a privately owned recreational facility held to be a Title II public accommodation precluding denial of admission solely on racial grounds.
SOURCE: Villanova Law Review.
SOURCEID: 15(2):466-477, 1970.

A court decision whereby a recreational club was ruled a public accommodation and thus subject to Title II of the 1964 Civil Rights Act is discussed. Title II of this Act provides injunctive relief from denial of access to public accomodations. These accommodations include films, amusement park equipment, vocal groups, tournament teams, etc. This decison emphasizes thatcongressional regulation of racial discrimination in public accommodations will extend to facilities whose operations have only a very minimal nexus with interstate commerce. It also emphasizes that even though Congress expressly provided for a private club exemption from the Title II provision, there is an overwhelming burden of proof on any party intending to claim it. 81 references.

71482
AUTHORS: Clark, Ramsey.
ADDRESS: 1775 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
TITLE: The many faces of crime.
SOURCE: In: Clark, R., Crime in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Simon and Schuster, 1970. 346 p. (p. 35-43).

The many types of crime and corrupt activity that exist in modern society are discussed, emphasizing the failure of society to recognize the varied forms of such behavior and its underlying causes. The types and methods of crime are as different as the modes of human behavior in a complex and changing society. It is unfortunate that the issue of crime cannot be viewed objectively as a reflection of national character and the reaction of individual greed, as well as the result of various forms of economic and social deprivation. Crimes committed out of poverty and frustration receive major attention, whileorganized and white collar crimes, which are the most corrosive, are often overlooked. The motives of most crimes are economic and the latter behavior is that of advantaged and capable people who for a number of reasons do not accept their opportunities for living a decent life but instead illegally take the money and property of others. Such behavior questions the moral fiber of society; indifference and failure to deal with many forms of corruption and the inability to enforce laws regarding such activity leads to frustration and bitterness among the deprived and the young. As long as such hypocrisy exists alongside the conditions that breed poverty and antisocial behavior, violent and often unmotivated crime will continue. Criminal codes must be simplified; unenforceable and antiquated laws that are inconsistent with modern moral standards and the economic facts of life must be replaced by practical ones; and new methods of preventing willful violation of basic constitutional rights must be devised.

71484
AUTHORS: Clark, Ramsey.
ADDRESS: 1775 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
TITLE: The mother of crime.
SOURCE: In: Clark, R., Crime in America.
SOURCEID: New York, Simon and Schuster, 1970. 346 p. (p. 56-67).

The basic cause of crime and delinquency in modern society is examined, emphasizing that such activity is generated mostly in environments saturated in poverty and its consequences. Illness, ignorance, idleness, ugly surroundings, bitterness and frustration, and overcrowding are all factors contributing to antisocial behavior. Every major city in the United States demonstrates the relationship between crime and poor education, unemployment, bad health, and inadequate housing. Continued ignorance and lack of interest in these conditions by society results in increasingly high crime rates in urban slum areas and the continued isolation of their population from other social and economic segments. Despite laws and increasing attempts to allaviate some deprivations of ghetto life, discrimination of all types still exists. The immediate solution to the slum problem, racism, and crime in mass society is basically economic. Concentrated efforts are required to rebuild cities in all areas of the country, improve living conditions and economic opportunity, generate effective educational and job training programs, and provide necessary medical and health services.

71852
AUTHORS: Klerman, Gerald L.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Drugs and social values.
SOURCE: International Journal of the Addictions.
SOURCEID: 5(2):313-319, 1970.

Current social trends and values are reviewed with respect to the current problem of widespread drug use among the young. It is felt that current public concern over drug use among adolescents arises not only from a concern for the health, safety, and development of children and youth, and fear of the hazards and dangers of drugs, but also from a fear of social change and from a reaction to espoused values which contradict those of the conventional adult world. Drug use challenges the American value system, and presents values and ideas that contradict many of the dominant middle-class beliefs about the good life, the regulation of emotions, and the place of drugs in society. The issue is not only the use of drugs but also the evolution of new social philosophies. Drug use violates the Protestant ethic which states that anything which alters the integrity of the body is to be avoided. In current society the feeling is that drugs which make you feel good must be bad, are morally wrong, or result in dependence, liver damage, or chromosome damage. One of the difficulties involving majority attitudes toward drug use in present day society is the contradictory acceptance of the drugs, alcohol and tobacco, which are readily promoted in the advertising media, giving rise to inconsistency and hypocrisy. Drug use represents a major challenge to the dominant social ethic of the moral superiority of reason to emotion, and of the respect for an authority which has produced war, racism, and poverty. 12 references.

71999
AUTHORS: Freemon, Frank R.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri 63110
TRTITLE: /Racial superiority and the mythical average./
TITLE: No title.
SOURCE: Perspectives in Biology and Medicine.
SOURCEID: 13(4):638-639, 1970.

In a letter to the editor, contributions by Noble and Dreger in a previous issue are discussed. Noble proposes that whites are superior to Negroes because of white superiority in "overall psychogenetic potential", while Dreger asserts that white superiority over the Negro is a result of "environmental bias." Noble is quoted as having produceda number of statistics in support of his thesis, statistics for the most part demonstrating that whites out perform Negroes, on the average, on certain tests. It is proposed that both Noble and Dreger's conclusions are invalidated by the fact that they describe a mythical "average white" or "average Negro". This average man, to whom alone Noble and Dreger's findings are relevant, is a theoretical abstraction, and it is not permissible to extrapolate from what is true of this abstraction to conclusions about real individuals. It is feared that Noble and Dreger's remarks about the mythical average will prompt people to judge individuals on the basis of racial identity alone rather than on their individuality. 2 references.

72212
AUTHORS: No author.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: The drug fantasy.
SOURCE: Journal of the Indiana State Medical Association.
SOURCEID: 63(6):516, 1970.

In an editorial which originally appeared in the Indianapolis News, interviews are reported with participants in the Hoosier Teen Happening, a conference of Indiana high school students on drugs, alcohol and sex education. Apologists for drug use often contend that users are unusually sensitive to the problems of living in America: the war in Vietnam, racism, pollution, and hunger. It is believed that these individuals can face these problems only by periodic escape into a fantasy world created by drugs. Participants in the conference regard this view as false; they assert that drug users use the pressures of living as an excuse to drug themselves. Participants also disagree with the opinion that drug users do not proselytize for drugs. They concluded that drug use is not a way of facing one's problems, nor does drug use make a person better. Nonillusory self-improvement can result only by coping responsibly with real problems.

72258
AUTHORS: Williams, Robert L.; Byars, Harry.
ADDRESS: Department of Educational Psychology and Guidance, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
TITLE: The effect of academic integration on the self-esteem of Southern Negro students.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 80(2):183-188, 1970.

In an attempt to measure the debilitating effect of segregation on Negroself-esteem, a study focused on the relationship between various types of educational settings and Negro self-esteem measures. Self-evaluations of southern Negro students in newly desegregated schools, in segregated schools with at least one white instructor, and in totally segregated schools were assessed at the beginning and end of the academic year. The findings indicated a general trend toward improvement of self-esteem in all the academic settings. However, Negro students in totally segregated invirons made minimal improvement on most of the self-concept dimensions. Negro Ss in newly desegregated schools made significantly greater advancement on physical self-esteem measures than the other groups. On total self-evaluation, Negro students in segregated schools with white instructors made significant greater pre and posttest gains than the other groups. 20 references. (author abstract modified)

72260
AUTHORS: Cheson, Bruce D.; Stricker, George; Fry, Charles L.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, Gilmer Hall, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903
TITLE: The repression-sensitization scale and measures of prejudice.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 80(2):197-200, 1970.

"Covert" repression sensitization ratings of 56 college Ss were compared with measures of overt and covert prejudice. Correlations were found between repression sensitization and 2 covert prejudice scales (p's are less than .01), and covert prejudice scales correlated with each other (p's are less than .01). Three measures of overt prejudice were used: (a) each S listed all the ethnic slang terms he could, (b) each S rated how frequently he used these terms, and (c) each S rated how prejudiced he felt toward the pertinent group. Of these overt measures only the frequency and subjective prejudice measures correlated with each other (p is less than .01). Trends toward significant negative correlations were found between the number of terms in which Ss indicated membership and both the frequency of usage and subjective prejudice. Subjective prejudice correlated positively with repression sensitization (p is less than .07) and with one covert prejudice scale (p is less than .01). 5 references. (author abstract modified)

72701
AUTHORS: Elder. Glen H., Jr.
ADDRESS: University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
TITLE: Socialization and ascent in a racial minority.
SOURCE: Youth and Society.
SOURCEID: 2(1):74-110, 1970.

White and black youths from both the West Coast of the U.S. and English speaking islands in the Caribbean were subjects of a study to determine racial group aspirations and family identification. The findings point up 3 sources of deprivation and frustration among minority children in a multiracial industrial society. First, the social structure tends to bind the adolescent to his family by failing to equip him with the skills and confidence necessary to function independently. This phenomenon strengthens racial subordination and social dependency. Second, society transmits high and often unrealistic aspirations, but fails to develop the skills for achievement. Finally, and most importantly, discriminatory barriers exclude minority children from achievement opportunity. 25 references.

74089
AUTHORS: Graham, Fred P.
ADDRESS: New York Times, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Negro crime and the Supreme Court.
SOURCE: In: Graham, F., The self-inflicted wound.
SOURCEID: New York, Macmillan, 1970. 377 p. (p. 86-101).

As part of a study of the rulings of the Supreme Court in the 1960's the concept of Negro crime is discussed. The high black crime rate and related political repercussions are described, along with attitudes of law enforcement agencies and sociological and criminological students. It is concluded that the Warren Court laid down procedural rules to be followed by police in all instances, but that the temptation of the police to break the rules and for the majority of whites to approve of their actions may be on the rise, leading to an eventual constitutional crisis. 16 references.

74623
AUTHORS: Koontz, Elizabeth Duncan.
ADDRESS: Women's Bureau, Wage and Labor Standards Administration,
U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: The goals of women: how they see themselves.
SOURCE: Transactions.
SOURCEID: 2(1):6-9, 1970.

The status of women as a minority group with attending discrimination is discussed in relation to the goals of women. Although women comprise 51% of the population and could have controlled the 1968 election if they had voted as a block, this statistic is not reflected by the number of women found inprofessions such as medicine, law, science, or engineering. In many instances women are not equal to men before the law, as illustrated by some states' limitations on women venturing into business or establishing a separate domicile. In education, and especially graduate school, women are discriminated against to a degree which hints at a quota system. Changes in Federal Government hiring policy, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, and the enactment of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 have all helped to create a more hospitable atmosphere for women, especially those in the professions. Although legislation has helped the status of women, they cannot expect any great improvement until they are clear about what they really want. The goal women should be pursuing is larger than equal pay, equal job opportunities, or equal rights; their goal should be the freedom to choose different life styles and to fulfill themselves.

76015
AUTHORS: Daniel, Jack L.
ADDRESS: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
TITLE: The facilitation of white-Black communication.
SOURCE: Journal of Communication.
SOURCEID: 20(2):134-141, 1970.

Verbal cues, emitted by white speakers, that lead to ineffective communication between white and Black people were studied. Because of their life experiences, many Black people have a profound distrust for white speakers. Therefore, the "perceived" insincerity of a white speaker will be a significant factor which affects the communication between white and Black people. Interviews were conducted with 130 Black people in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who were asked to list verbal indices that they use to make the judgment that a given white speaker is insincere. The responses ranged from "One of my best friends is a Negro," to "I grew up in a Negro neighborhood," to "I like you people." It appears that many white speakers try to show an affinity for Black people and attempt to show an understanding of the Black experience. In so doing, they often simply make the Black auditor even more suspicious of their sincerity. The reason for this is that the verbal index, "you people" is contradictory to an understanding of the Black experience. Other white speakers use stereotypes of Blacks and thereby are perceived as not being sincerely interested in the welfare of Black people. Finally, some white speakers say things that indicate that they do not understand the Black experience and therefore they are judged to be insincere. 5 references. (Author abstract)

76349
AUTHORS: Miller, Paul R.
ADDRESS: University of California School of Medicine, Davis, California 95616
TITLE: Social activists and social change: the Chicago demonstrators.
SOURCE: American Journal of Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 126(12):1752-1759, 1970.

A representative sample of 107 social activists who were arrested during the Chicago protest demonstrations in 1968 completed a self-administered questionnaire, providing the data for this study. The demonstrators were likely to be of upper middle class background, college educated, and aiming at a career in the professions. Their protest focused upon three areas: racism and poverty, war and the military industrial complex, and unrepresentative government. The author suggests that activists may be best understood in terms of their youth, their life style of explicit congruity, and the growing youth culture. 4 references. (Journal abstract)

76654
AUTHORS: Schneiderman, Leonard.
ADDRESS: School of Social Work, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
TITLE: The political functions of social work practice.
SOURCE: Public Welfare.
SOURCEID: 28(2):197-202, 1970.

The present state of social affairs is best characterized as a product of political crisis and opportunity rather than as a product of social deterioration. The central issue in this crisis is not poverty, hunger, racism, nor any one problem or set of problems, but whether or not political institutions are adequate to the task of processing change at a rate compatible with capacity for change. Having generated unprecedented capacity to influence and to shape his life, man is now confronted by the distinctly human task of exercising choice. With the capacity "to do anything", man must decide "what to do." If political institutions fail, the basic political principle of self-control through participation may have to be abandoned in favor of a broadening of the naked control of the weak by the strong. Social workers have a positive obligation to help make the democratic system work. To do this, functions that must be included within the range of practice responsibilities are suggested. 2 references. (author abstract modified)

77166
AUTHORS: Spergel, Irving A.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Politics, policies, and the gang problem.
SOURCE: In: Lerman, P., Delinquency and social policy.

SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1970. 488 p. (p. 390-406).

The political uses of gang delinquency, the bases for their development, and the policies that are appropriate to significant change in the conditions that cause or contribute to the delinquency problem are discussed. At least 5 major types of political roles have recently arisen or been redeveloped in response to the problems of lower class delinquency, particularly gang violence. Whether and how the youth gang and its violence are defined as social problems depend on the utility of gang phenomena for the political purposes of a variety of organizations, particularly for their leaders. Each political role is becoming socially structured and provides at least some opportunities for the achievement of political ends for its occupants. These roles are the civil rights or extremist leader, the new liberal politician, the gang or exgang leader, the agency executive, and the professional reformer. In large measure, the problem of the politicization of the gang is ultimately the problem of lack of resources for a deprived population. The gang is the volatile and combustible edge of the larger problem of poverty and racism, which can be solved only by the input of additional or the redistribution of existing societal resources. 20 references. (Author abstract modified)

77459
AUTHORS: Billingsley, Andrew.
ADDRESS: University of California, Berkeley, California
TITLE: Illegitimacy and the black community.
SOURCE: In: Illegitimacy: changing services for changing times.
SOURCEID: New York, National Council on Illegitimacy, 1970. 98 p. (p. 70-85).

A great deal of what is known about illegitimacy and the black community is misinformation. This misinformation creates expectations that mold social reform, planning, and community development, and dooms such efforts to failure. One such "fact" is the belief that the black community is disorganized; as a result many programs and policies are misguided and doomed to failure. Two major concepts provide essential elements for a nonbiased perspective of the black community and its problems: (1) social systems, an aggregate of persons or social roles bound together in patterns of mutual interaction, and (2) ethnic subsocieties, reflecting some of the dimensions of variations within the ethnic groups. The community emerges as an aggregate of different kinds of social groups and families, with different internal groupings. One such group is the attenuated family, consisting of an unwed mother and child. It must be viewed as a social group of complex ethnic structure, suffering from racism and exclusion from the wider society. From this theoretical perspective, it must be learned what illegitimacy means to the black community. 1 reference.

77475
AUTHORS: Taylor, Orlando L.
ADDRESS: Center for Applied Linguistics
TITLE: New directions for American education: a black perspective.
SOURCE: Journal of Black Studies.
SOURCEID: 1(1):101-111, 1970.

There are several points of view on how higher education should be changed to meet the needs of black students. The ideal Afroamerican program should be more than a few courses in black history and art, more than a specialized curriculum. It cannot be a piecemeal program that operates on a shoestring budget. An Afroamerican orientation must permeate the entire institution. At a minimum, it should address itself to student recruiting, admissions policies, personal and academic counseling, financial aids, university and community policy and climate vis-a-vis racism, academic policy, curriculum, research, community involvement and participation, community education, and continuing education. In short, the program must relate to those who get into the university, what happens to them and to the community while they are there, and what happens to them after they leave. 1 reference.

77512
AUTHORS: Kline, Hayes K.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: An exploration of racism in ego ideal formation.
SOURCE: Smith College Studies in Social Work.
SOURCEID: 40(3):211-235, 1970.

An experimental study explored the responsiveness of the ego idealizing operations of 30 children to the variable of race. The study group, drawn from an integrated elementary school in Cleveland, Ohio, included male and female and black and white children, aged 5 to 7. During individual interviews, the components believed to comprise the ego ideal were elicited, then dolls of both races were used to elicit racial attitudes relevant to this content. The majority of children in both racial groups predicted that both the white and the black doll would successfully fulfill the goal that they had advanced as their own. When the data were considered collectively, there was no evidence of race influencing the judgment of either group of children in a systematic way. Data, however, summarizing the forced comparison between black and white dolls showed a difference in pattern of responses between the 2 groups of subjects. The responses of the black children were interpreted as containing evidence of what may be a shift in social orientations. The majority did not appear to be collaborating in sharing the devaluation visited on them by white racism. 33 references.

77664
AUTHORS: Fibush, Esther; Turnquest, BeAlva.
ADDRESS: Family Service Bureau, Oakland, California
TITLE: A black and white approach to the problem of racism.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 51(8):459-466, 1970.

A black caseworker and a white caseworker in a family service agency in an urban community examined a number of cases from the standpoint of racism as a treatment consideration. Although the agency serves a substantial number of white middle class clients, minority clients constitute 44% of all clients seen. As a working hypothesis, racism in the white client was defined as a defense mechanism indicative of the individual's failure to achieve a sense of identity as a human being of dignity and worth. Judging from the clients studied (case examples are given), racist attitudes in clients must be viewed as an important casework consideration. The presence of a black worker sometimes represents a therapeutic encounter in itself. There is also some indication that confrontation by a black worker taps a deeper emotional level with some white clients than is available in ego oriented treatment with a white worker. During the course of this study, both workers realized the importance of their growing sense of security in talking together about a subject that is as emotionally charged for workers as for clients. 8 references.

77757
AUTHORS: Chestang, Leon W.
ADDRESS: Child and Family Services, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: The issue of race in casework practice.
SOURCE: In: Social work practice, 1970.
SOURCEID: New York, Columbia University Press, 1970. 206 p. (p. 114-126).

Blacks, no longer accepting the myth of white supremacy, are questing for self-determination and community control, for the right to define themselves by themselves. Social work must understand and accept that the major problem is racism, not poverty or cultural deprivation. The indisputable fact is that race is an issue in casework practice. It is the intervening variable no matter what the presenting problem; it is an integral part of, if not the problem to be worked out when the race of the therapist and the client differ. What may appear to be dysfunction in black families may well be an expression of great strength in a hostile society where power is rooted in the ability to control and the idealized family stereotype is represented by the permanently employed father and the homemaker mother striving for affuence and social status. 6 references. (journal abstract modified)

78109
AUTHORS: No author.
ADDRESS: Author address not given
TITLE: Community mental health nursing.
SOURCE: American Journal of Nursing.
SOURCEID: 70(5):1019-1021, 1970.

In abstracts of papers, 12 nurses working in community health centers present their own concepts, responsibilities, and modes of operating. When working in black and ghetto areas, 1 nurse notes the need to distinguish between difficulties produced by the racist environment and those that arise from the individual's intrapsychic pathology. A second stresses mental health consultation and education, concentrating on the preventive aspects of community mental health while another acknowledges that nurses may have to relinquish traditional control of patient treatment for drug addicts. From working with and training paraprofessionals, one nurse notes the necessity to modify her role and reexamine her perceptions and value systems. One nurse in a community aftercare program feels her role is serving as patient advocate, seeking out those who need care, making home visits, and maintaining contact with relevant community agencies. Training programs for community mental health nursing should let those who work together train together. Nurses not only help develop new and necessary forms of psychiatric treatment but also care, cure, and coordinate in the context of therapist, team member, liaison person, and consultant. For 1 nurse, freedom to develop new programs and success with a new project made it easier to gain acceptance for other innovations and changes.

78279
AUTHORS: Chayes, Altonia; Kaufman, Christopher L.; Wheeler, Raymond L., Jr.
ADDRESS: Political Science Department, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
TITLE: The university's role in promoting minority group employment in the construction industry.
SOURCE: University of Pennsylvania Law Review.
SOURCEID: 119(1):91-161, 1970.

The university's role in promoting minority group employment in the construction industry is discussed; and the legal implications of Executive Order 11246, which requires that contractors on projects involving federal funds shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, are analyzed. After a preliminary discussion of the conditions underlying racial imbalance in the construction industry, a case study is presented involving a dispute over employment practices in the construction of a Tufts University dormitory. The study highlights the impact of a crisis situation in which legal factors can form only a part of the basis for decisions. Both the judicial and administrative remedies open to a university under an operative contract are then discussed in a more general context. Next the university's options before it has completed negotiating its construction contract are treated. Finally, a broader perspective is assumed and proposals for both concerted university action and a refocusing of governmental energies are evaluated. 284 references.

78922
AUTHORS: Forer, Lois G.
ADDRESS: Philadelphia, Pa.
TITLE: A passage to Frankford.
SOURCE: In: Forer, L., No one will lissen.
SOURCEID: New York, John Day, 1970. 352 p. (p. 250-258).

Cases are presented of school problems encountered by poor ghetto black children. One was due to integration: a black boy was charged with touching a white girl. The evidence was not conclusive but he was placed in jail to await commitment to a correctional or mental institution. A second case was due to segregation in Philadelphia: a bright Negro boy in a school system geared to dullness was bored and got into trouble.

79244
AUTHORS: President's Commission on Campus Unrest.
ADDRESS: 1717 H Street, Washington, D. C. 20006
TITLE: The causes of student protest.
SOURCE: In: The Report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest.
SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 537 p. (p. 51-89).

As part of the report of President's Commission on Campus Unrest, the causes of student protest are identified, and an attempt is made to ascertain what these causes reveal about its nature. The subjects are primarily white students, since they are fundamentally different in their goals and intentions, from the minority groups. It is found that unrest has many causes; that several of these are not within the control of individuals or of government; and that some have worked their influence in obscure or indirect ways. These include racism, the Viet Nam war, the defects of the modern university; and more particularly the advance of American society into the postindustrial era and its increasing affluence and the expansion of liberal idealism. Since the causes lie deep in the social and economic patterns that have been building up in Western society for generations, they are not only exceedingly complex and deeply implanted in basic sociological and philosophic movements, but are also nationwide and worldwide. Recommendations are given for increased understanding between university administrators, faculty, and society at large and the college population.

79245
AUTHORS: President's Commission on Campus Unrest.
ADDRESS: 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006
TITLE: The black student movement.
SOURCE: In: The Report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest.
SOURCEID: Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 537 p. (p. 91-116).

As part of the report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest, the mood, attitudes, and aspirations of black students are examined. It is stressed that the status of black Americans and other minorities is the central social and political problem of American society and that the patterns of black reaction in general have changed substantially since the civil rights demonstrations began in the early 1960's. Such reaction has played an important role in campus protest; alienation, and desire to further their cause, and that of the other members of their race are the primary characteristics. It is likewise important to make a clear distinction between the purposes and goals of black militant students and white revolutionaries, since aside from similarities in tactics, there are substantial differences. Illustrations are given of the lack of participation of many black protesters in campus rebellions, differences in ideology, distrust of white students, and wide variations in the goals which black extremists advocate. The plight and prospects of black colleges and universities is also examined, and examples given of the problems faced by such institutions in finances, resources, and acquiring qualified and adequate instructors. Predominantly black institutions are still viewed, however, by young blacks and their leaders as the major resource related to their communities and their people, and that here new programs, research, and public services can be developed and provided to counteract the historic race problem. Specific recommendations can also be made for furthering the needs of black students and channeling their protest into peaceful techniques.

80030
AUTHORS: Vedder, Clyde B., Somerville, Dora B.
ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
TRTITLE: /Female delinquency./
TITLE: Observations, conclusions and recommendations.
SOURCE: In: Vedder, C., The delinquent girl.
SOURCEID: Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. 166 p. (p. 147-165).

The variation of recorded offenses among states and the fluctuations of offenses dubbed the big 5 appeared most consistently. These are running away, incorrigibility, sexual offenses, probation violation and truancy, often in that order. However, in most instances the most innocuous charges of running away, incorrigibility, ungovernability and the like are used on the official record. It is for this reasons that sexual offenses are in third place. In the cases presented, the importance of having knowledge and understanding of sociological, cultural, psychological and physical factors in the delinquent behavior of the girls is clearly demonstrated. The need for a thorough diagnostic evaluation, drawn from experts in the various disciplines, is essential to the planning of an effective treatment and rehabilitation program. In the rehabilitation of the delinquent, efforts should be made to coordinate all services so that consistent philosophy, attitudes and treatment are employed in working with each girl and her particular problem and needs. It is recommended that organized recreational and leisure time organizations critically examine their programs in meeting the needs of youths. That greater emphasis be placed on providing community programs that will assist parents in fulfilling their responsibilities to their children and in helping to strengthen the family. The moral problems of the slums, of poverty and inequalities cannot be avoided. Social problems which contribute to delinquent and criminal behavior must be solved. Poor housing, slums, inadequate education, unemployment, under employment, racism and injustices -- all these must be eliminated. 15 references.

80101
AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Civil disobedience: concept and practice.
SOURCE: In: Earle, H., Police-community relations: crisis in our time.
SOURCEID: 2nd ed., Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. (p. 126-134).

Civil disobedience is a course of illegal conduct undertaken by a likeminded group for the purpose of obtaining redress of alleged grievances. An overview is presented of the concept, philosophy and practice of civil disobedience which historically has affected every society from ancient times to the present. Both sides of the picture are given of both violent and nonviolent types, with emphasis placed on the fact that, to date, there are no answers or solutions to the problem. A major cause of civil disobedience in today's American society is considered to be prejudice: racial, religious, psychological and economic. The prime directive for all law enforcement personnel in coping with civil disobedience is fair and impartial enforcement of the law in a Constitutional manner. 6 references.

80191
AUTHORS: Rokeach, Milton.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
TITLE: Faith, hope, bigotry.
SOURCE: Psychology Today.
SOURCEID: 3(11):33-37, 58, 1970.

A national sample of over 1000 Americans was given the Rokeach Value Survey to see whether value differences existed between the religiously devout and nondevout, and to see how religious values were related to social compassion. All adult ages, social classes and parts of the country were represented. The survey includes a section on goals or values and 1 on means; these are ranked in order of personal importance. For analysis, the profiles were split into 9 subgroups according to religious affiliation. Profiles of the different religious groups differed from one another in various ways, with salvation and forgiving most clearly marking Christians from Jews and nonbelievers. The presence of these values was related to positions taken on a variety of social issues. The overall results suggest that the religious man is conservative, unsympathetic, and has a self - centered preoccupation with saving his own soul that makes him indifferent to a social system which perpetuates social inequality and injustice. 6 references.

81185
AUTHORS: Reese, William G.
ADDRESS: University of Arkansas Medical Center, 4301 West Markham, Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
TITLE: The major cause of death.
SOURCE: Texas Medicine.
SOURCEID: 66(9):56-61, 1970.

The significance of emotional factors in the etiology of premature death was reviewed. Anger is a key factor in deaths associated with accidents, homicides, suicides, addictions and essential hypertension. Anger, a normal feeling which, in moderation, is quite appropriate in some situations, becomes abnormal and destructive when it leads to pathological behavior or to pathophysiologic and pathologic changes. Chronic defenses against anger produce an inhibited, joyless character structure in some and self-righteous bigotry in others. Handled neurotically in those with hypertrophied superegos, anger may generate anxiety, obsessive compulsiveness, or various types of clinical depression, a significant predisposing factor to many of the above premature deaths. Handled antisocially in those bereft of conscience, it may lead to egosyntonic violence; handled psychophysiologically, it may lead to physiological maladaptation, functional impairment and somatic damage. The vicissitudes of anger depend upon multiple complex factors of heredity, experience and circumstance. The prevention of untimely, premature death lies in the participation and cooperation of physicians in poison prevention, drug education and alcoholism treatment programs. 30 references.

81402
AUTHORS: Amante, Dominic; Margules, Phillip H.; Hartman, Donna M.; Storey, Delores B.; Weeber, Lewis J.
ADDRESS: West Shore Mental Health Clinic, Muskegon, Michigan
TITLE: The epidemiological distribution of CNS dysfunction.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Issues.
SOURCEID: 26(4):105-136, 1970.

Central nervous system (CNS) dysfunction is not randomly distributed in the urban population at large, but, rather, cases of brain damage in children are highly concentrated in the poor white and black segments of the community. The prevalence of such problems appears to be more extreme in the case of black children of lower socioeconomic origin relative to their white counterparts. A multidisciplinary theoretical scheme is presented which was designed to conceptualize the distribution in terms of a series of antecedent and consequent conditions involving the interaction of biological, psychological, educational, sociological, and anthropological variables. The major variables hypothesized to account for the patterned distribution of CNS dysfunction involved interclass and interracial differentials relative to general health, diet, the adequacy of prenatal and postnatal child care, and the quality and quantity of sensory stimulation impinging on the organism during critical periods of development. The "primal cause" behind the distribution was assumed to be general ethnocentricism -- 1 variant of which is racism. Prevention was indicated to be the most critical problem. 111 references. (author abstract modified)

81467
AUTHORS: Westphal, Mary C.
ADDRESS: Civil Service Commission, Minneapolis, Minnesota
TITLE: Reaction: minority sensitivity training.
SOURCE: Public Personnel Review.
SOURCEID: 31(2):74-77, 1970.

Minority sensitivity training sessions were used in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as part of the Minneapolis Civil Service Department action program in an attempt to make supervisory personnel more aware of attitudes frustrating equal opportunity programs. It is the responsibility of administrators to be aware of problems and training needs of new minority employees who have been discriminated against in the past, and to promote an understanding of minority community attitudes. Managers attending formal training sessions share responsibility for formulating plans for implementing their activities: (1) to listen and try to understand, and (2) to take action so that all employees receive information and contribute constructively. It was hoped that the individual could increase his own perceptions of a situation so that he would identify with the problems faced. The sessions presented the participants' concepts and discussion points which included: (1) white racism, (2) culture bound societies, (3) cultural chasms, (4) middle class hangups, (4) Afro American contribution to society, (5) urban crisis, and (6) trends in racial movement. An experienced trainer used a flexible format to present information.

81553
AUTHORS: Sager, Clifford J.; Brayboy, Thomas L.; Waxenberg, Barbara R.
ADDRESS: New York Medical College, New York, New York
TITLE: Black ghetto family in therapy: a laboratory experience.
SOURCEID: New York, Grove Press, 1970, 245 p. $6.50.

A series of simulated interviews is presented between 4 professional therapists and 5 black mental health workers, playing roles as members of a black ghetto family. The interviews reveal the style, technique and personality of each therapist and record the reactions of the members of the ghetto family. The question of how the therapist can reach across the social and racial barriers to help his patient is carefully explored.

81782
AUTHORS: Maesen, William A.
ADDRESS: Lewis-St. Francis Colleges
TITLE: Sexism and discrimination.
SOURCE: American Sociologist.
SOURCEID: 5(4):374-375, 1970.

Neither racism nor sexism is the result of hatred, prejudice, or deliberate persecution. Both are the naive, unconscious, taken for granted, unexamined acceptance of inferiority. While 1 grows out of a system dominated by whites and white values, the other emerges from a tradition of masculine domination. The term racism entered the dictionaries at a time when it was needed to explain how men of good will with the best interests of black people at heart continued to exclude them from channels of opportunity. The barriers to full equality are built into the system and good intentions are not enough to overcome built in obstacles.

82371
AUTHORS: Clark, Kenneth B.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, City College of New York, New York, N. Y.
TITLE: Beyond the dilemma.
SOURCE: Journal of Religion and Health.
SOURCEID: 9(4):307-315, 1970.

The pathology of the ghetto is considered and the high social and human costs of its existence are stressed. A new American dilemma is posed as a dilemma of whites who have the power to end racist policies but have so far been unwilling to assume the costs of justice even in behalf of their own survival. Recent urban riots and racial polarization in America are reviewed as symptoms of the increased frustrations resulting from unfulfilled promises inherent in the Supreme Court desegregation decision. It is hypothesized that American society will not effectively desegregate schools or mount a serious attack against racism until segregation is viewed in terms of damage inflicted upon privileged white children. Campus rebellions are considered as reactions of a critical minority of American youth against a system of moral hypocrisy and ethical inconsistency reflected by the existence of racism in a verbally democratic society.

82373
AUTHORS: Bitker, Bruno V.
ADDRESS: Milwaukee, Wisconsin
TITLE: The international treaty against racial discrimination: commentary.
SOURCE: Marquette Law Review.
SOURCEID: 53(1):68-93, 1970.

The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1965. The Convention is reprinted and consideration is given to constitutional factors which have contributed to the United States' failure to ratify the treaty. 63 references.

82661
AUTHORS: Hartsough, W. Ross; Fontana, Alan F.
ADDRESS: Veterans Administration Hospital, West Haven, Connecticut
TITLE: Persistence of ethnic stereotypes and the relative importance of positive and negative stereotyping for association preferences.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 27(3):723-731, 1970.

Results are presented from a study of the persistence of ethnic stereotypes and the relative importance of positive and negative stereotyping for association preferences. The stereotyping of 10 ethnic groups by American college students over a 30 year period was examined by comparing data from 1932, 1950, and 1961. There was much variation among the time periods but persisting core stereotypes were found for 8 of the groups. Evaluative stereotyping was highly related to preferences for association with ethnic group members in both 1932 and 1961. Subdivision of evaluative stereotyping into its positive and negative components showed that associative preferences were virtually completely predicted by the negative component. The positive component was unrelated to association preferences and served to weaken the predictive power of the negative component when combined with it. The interpretation is offered that substantial stereotyping and prejudice remain among college students but that students are becoming increasingly sophisticated and subtle in their manifestations of them. 15 references. (Author abstract modified)

85635
AUTHORS: Vines, Kenneth N.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Federal district judges and race relations cases in the South.
SOURCE: In: Klonoski, J., The Politics of Local Justice.
SOURCEID: Boston, Little, Brown, 1970. 255 p. (p. 39-55).

Judicial behavior in the Southern federal district courts is discussed. The disposition of race relations cases for and against Negro litigants and variations by judicial district and by deciding judges are analyzed. The disposition of cases in judicial districts was compared to the Negro white population balance, an important local factor in the Southern environment. The 2 factors were found to be related, and to the same extent as in another area of nonjudicial Southern politics. The judicial behavior of district judges was examined in the context of the judges' social and political backgrounds. Few differences were found in the location of births, legal training or law practices of different judges. All were about equally tied to the region by their prejudicial experiences. In connection with the social and political structures, however, significant differences were discovered among judges, grouped by their disposition of cases. Segregationist judges were more closely linked to the Southern social system, as measured by religious affiliations, and to the political structures by their more frequent experiences in state government. Integrationist judges had few experiences in government, and what experiences they had were in federal officeholding. 14 references. (Author abstract modified)

86344
AUTHORS: Chabassol, David.
ADDRESS: University of Victoria, B.C., Canada
TITLE: Prejudice and personality in adolescents.
SOURCE: Alberta Journal of Educational Research (Edmonton).
SOURCEID: 16(1):3-12, 1970.

Two hundred seventy seven Canadian junior and senior high school students were asked to describe Canadians, French Canadians, Negroes, and Jews in an effort to test the following hypotheses: 1) adolescents who are most rejective of self would make the most prejudicial comments about minority groups; 2) high scores on dogmatism would correlate with prejudicial comments about minorities; 3) high scores on manifest anxiety would correlate with prejudicial comments about minorities; 4) females would make fewer prejudicial comments about minorities than would males; and 5) students with French surnames would make fewer prejudicial comments about French Canadians than would students with non-French surnames. Canadians were evaluated most favorably, with Negroes, French Canadians, and Jews following in that order. Rarely were more unfavorable than favorable statements used to describe minority group members. Results revealed that self-rejecting students were most rejective of others. There was no evidence that high scores on dogmatism or on manifest anxiety characterize students who make the most prejudicial statements about minorities. Significant correlations were noted between self-rejection and anxiety, self-rejection and dogmatism, and between anxiety and dogmatism. 12 references.

86456
AUTHORS: Mendelsohn, Robert A.
ADDRESS: Department of Mental Health, State of Michigan

TITLE: Police-community relations: a need in search of police support.
SOURCE: American Behavioral Scientist.
SOURCEID: 13(5&6):745-760, 1970.

Several problems involved with police - community relations in black communities are discussed, and recommendations are made for improving these relations. The failure of policemen to make the connection between police - community relations and their perceived role in crime prevention and control is attributed to 2 major factors: 1) the average officer is undereducated and lacks the analytical abilities to perceive the complex connection; and 2) most police officers manifest considerable antiblack feeling and view themselves as frontline troops against the rebellious and uncivilized blacks. A study made after the Detroit riot reveals that black and white policemen have very different ideas about the cause of the riot, the level of discrimination against blacks, and police behavior toward blacks. Suggestions for improving police - community relations include redefinition of the police role stressing: professionalism and the public service aspect, increased education and more effective inservice training for police officers, incentives for officers who exemplify good community relations or innovate techniques for improved relations, and research to evaluate the effect of new and old programs pertaining to police - community relations. 15 references.

87518
AUTHORS: Bagley, Christopher; Wilson, Glenn D.; Boshier, Roger.
ADDRESS: Centre for Social Research, University of Sussex, Brighton, England
TITLE: The conservatism scale: a factor-structure comparison of English, Dutch, and New Zealand samples.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 81(2):267-268, 1970.

The Wilson - Patterson Conservatism Scale was developed on the assumption that an important general factor underlies the entire field of social attitudes. The hypothesis, originally confirmed in New Zealand, was later shown to hold true for the English culture as well. In both cases, exceptionally high internal consistency was reported (split half coefficients of .94 and .93, respectively). A study was conducted extending the research to the Dutch culture, dealing with the comparison not only of general factors, but also of some of the subsequent minor factors. In each of the 3 cultures a strong factor of conservatism emerged. Of the subsequent factors, items loaded heavily on racism, sexuality, and religion. The results indicate a remarkable degree of cross-cultural stability in the factor structure of the Conservatism Scale, and suggest that this scale has considerable potential as an international test of social attitudes. 2 references.

87869
AUTHORS: Juvenile Court, Muskingum County, Ohio; Gary, Holland M.; Monaghan, Lois.
ADDRESS: Muskingum County, Ohio
TITLE: Annual report of Muskingum County Juvenile Court: 1970.
SOURCEID: Muskingum County, 1970. 15 p.

Issues emphasized at the 1970 White House Conference on Children and Youth are discussed and statistics on juvenile court cases in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1970 are presented in the annual report to the Muskingum County commissioners. Overriding concerns of the conference included: 1) comprehensive child development programs, 2) programs to eliminate racism, 3) establishing a guaranteed basic family income, and 4) improving the national child justice system. Specific recommendations voted for were: 1) reordering national priorities to provide opportunity for every child, 2) redesign of education, 3) establishment of citizen community action groups, and

4) reform of the justice system, emphasizing prevention and protection. Affidavits taken by the court were 1858 in 1970 compared to 1870 in 1969. There were no drug abuse complaints in 1970 compared to 10 in 1969. Juvenile delinquency increased by 7.9%, traffic complaints rose 2.5%, and cases of neglected and dependent children rose 30%. Statistics are given for reasons for referral of juvenile delinquency cases for boys and girls, for cases involving adults, and for disposition of all cases.

87946
AUTHORS: Deutsch, Martin.
ADDRESS: Institute for Developmental Studies, New York University, New York
TITLE: Happenings on the way back to the forum: social science, IQ, and race differences revisited.
SOURCE: Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
SOURCEID: 3:126-159, 1970.

A reivew is presented of the literature on compensatory education intelligence testing, and the nature of education environments and concludes that Arthur Jensen had constructed an article "How Much Can We Boost IQ and Scholastic Achievement?" which had negative implications for the struggle against racism and for improvement of the educational system. It is believed the Jensen article holds a consistent bias toward an undemocratic eugenic and racist hypothesis. The relatively brief article deals broadly with some of the specific issues raised. the arguements advanced, and the implications drawn, rather than focusing on a point by point discussion and refutation of errors. 86 references.

87954
AUTHORS: Clark, Kenneth B.
ADDRESS: City College of the City University of New York, New York
TITLE: Fifteen years of deliberate speed.
SOURCE: Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
SOURCEID: 3:279-287, 1970.

The effects of the 1955 Supreme Court decision to implement the Brown mandate to desegregate the public schools on a gradual or"deliberate speed" basis are assessed. Emphasis is placed on a critical evaluation of the cultural deprivation theory and the growth of black racism. It is contended that all the implications of the Brown decision and all the social science arguments in its support point to the inherent dangers of racism, and that the separatist movement among Negroes is a more severe symptom than those described in Brown.

87958
AUTHORS: Eisenberg, Leon.
ADDRESS: Harvard Medical School, Cambridge, Massachusetts
TITLE: Child psychiatry: the past quarter century.
SOURCE: Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
SOURCEID: 3:323-339, 1970.

Developments in child psychiatry and psychotherapy since 1943 are surveyed. Recent research progress is evaluated, centering on issues of test bias, prenatal and paranatal factors, postnatal nutrition, family style, the school and racism. 76 references.

88800
AUTHORS: Simon, Leonard J.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, City College of New York, New York City, N. Y.
TITLE: The political unconscious of psychology: clinical psychology and social change.
SOURCE: Professional Psychology.

SOURCEID: 1(4):331-341, 1970.

Political and social conditions of the 40's and early 50's placed constraints on the range of explanations and interventions used by psychology, and led to development of a profession which focused on internal sources of maladjustment while avoiding embarrassing questions about the function of society as a whole. In many cases, psychotherapeutic efforts are ineffective because the bulk of theproblem is external to the individual, in the structure of the society itself; and the task of the professional is one of helping to bring about the requisite changes. Psychologists working in antipoverty programs have proceeded as if the major problem of low income groups is their inability to meet standards that have been met successfully by other segments of the population. They conclude that the major source of low income children's difficulties in school is their cultural deprivation, without considering the possibility that limited appropriations to their schools, contempt of their teachers, and irrelevance of the curricula might be significant variables. The typical way in which psychologists conceptualize such problems as drugs, racism, alienation, the hippie scene, marital difficulties and other aspects of the psychopathology of contemporary American life represents an avoidance of their social sources. 37 references.

89927
AUTHORS: Bloch, Richard I.
ADDRESS: Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
TITLE: Race discrimination in industry and the grievance processes.
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 16(1):42-66, 1970.

Those devices provided by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts as well as by private dispute settlement procedures are not yet geared to the problems of racial discrimination in industry. Forums and procedures which may be formulated to ensure settlement which is both equitable and speedy when discrimination has occurred are discussed. It is concluded that effective settlement of racial disputes in the future lies in supplementing and perpetuating internal remedial processes established by the parties. Such internal remedies would provide the speed as well as the flexibility which the courts and the board may lack. 87 references.

90814
AUTHORS: Perinden, William E., Jr.
ADDRESS: Linden Board of Education, Linden, New Jersey
TITLE: Multidimensional approach in resolving racial tension in the schools utilizing psychodramatic techniques.
SOURCE: Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama.
SOURCEID: 23(3-4):91-96, 1970.

A multidimensional approach is discussed for resolving racial tension in schools utilizing psychodramatic techniques. The program described involved confrontation with the student body, faculty, school administrators, parents and community leaders. The initial phase of the program involved approximately 50 students, black and white, who were consistently involved in racial disturbances. After an all day encounter 1 core group of about 16 students, both black (8) and white (8), were chosen by their classmates to represent the student body. Twelve of the 16 students were chosen because of their actual participation in school disorders, 4 of the students were selected as stabilizing influences as they were not directly involved in the disorders but were members of the student council and represented a greater portion of the student body. The groups utilized the application of psychodrama and sociodramatic techniques such as self presentation, role playing, and role reversal. By acting out their problems and expressing their frustrations and/or anger, students were able to come face to face, struggle with their feelings and emotions and as a result gained insight in helping to overcome them. 6 references.

90869
AUTHORS: Das, Man Singh; Acuff, F. Gene.
ADDRESS: Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
TITLE: The caste controversy in comparative perspective: India and the United States.
SOURCE: International Journal of Comparative Sociology (Leiden).
SOURCEID: 11(1):48-54, 1970.

Arguments presented by a group of American sociologists concerned with the Indian caste system are examined and some misconceptions are identified. The Americans see resemblances between the caste system and the race system of the American South, but do not hold the systems identical because they state that the caste system is willingly accepted by the lower caste people in India, that status is stable in India, and that caste is supported by the Hindu religion, wheras in America, the Negro is fighting overtly for a change in status, there is a good deal of socioeconomic mobility for him and there is no set or religious principle justifying a rigid system of social stratification. These arguments are answered by the assertion that many lower caste people in India today are also fighting overtly for a change in status and that although an Indian cannot change his caste he can change his occupation and social position. The controversy of caste/religion remains unresolved, since some scholars maintain that the caste system is an essential part of Hinduism. The American sociologists have admitted that in the United States some churches give tacit support to the separation of the races. 36 references.

91147
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: School racial policy -- expressions of present Federal policy.
SOURCE: Congressional Digest.
SOURCEID: 49(4):100-102, 128, 1970.

Federal school racial policy has been given expression by each of the 3 branches of the Federal Government. Judicial rulings, legislative enactments, and policy statements and guidelines issued by the President and by agencies of the Executive Branch together comprise what is broadly termed "Federal policy" with regard to the question of racial segregation in tax supported schools. Relevant excerpts from the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decision, and a statement issued by the White House on February 12, 1970, are reprinted.

91493
AUTHORS: Knowlton, Clark S.
ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Social Problems, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
TITLE: Violence in New Mexico: a sociological perspective.
SOURCE: California Law Review.
SOURCEID: 58(5):1054-1084, 1970.

The causes of a violent incident involving Spanish Americans in New Mexico in 1967 are probed, and the numerous and complex causes of the historical conflict between Anglo Americans and Spanish Americans are discussed from a sociological perspective. Various ways in which the Spanish Americans have been deprived of their land and the failure of the legal system to adequately protect their rights are described, and how racial prejudice, violence, corruption, a dearth of legislative imagination, and an unfamiliar legal system have combined to deprive Spanish Americans of millions of acres of land and leave them destitute. Unable to protect their rights by legal methods, many Spanish Americans have sought leaders among those who advocate and practice violent solutions. It is concluded that further violence can be expected unless the Anglo American legal system becomes more responsive by incorporating Spanish American concepts of land ownership and honoring Spanish American land claims. 128 references. (Author abstract modified)

92123
AUTHORS: Todd, Alton C.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Standing to sue by the victim of racial discrimination.
SOURCE: Southwestern Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 24(3):557-563, 1970.

The 2 rationales which the district court used to reach its conclusion that white victims of black racial discrimination have standing under 42 U.S.C. 1982 are quite different, although they accomplish the same results. The Jones rationale, as applied by the court, concentrates upon the rights which the white citizen has under the statute. However, the Barrows rationale shifts the focus from the rights denied the white to those of the Negro, but allows the white citizen standing if he has been punished for affording the Negro his rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 was enacted to assured the Negro those rights deemed to be protected by the Thirteenth Amendment. Because the assaults upon the Negro's freedom were so flagrant, it is doubtful that the Thirty ninth Congress even contemplated that a white could be discriminated against. Amazingly, after over 100 years, this problem has only recently begun to be confronted by the courts. The Supreme Court in the landmark decision of Jones v Alfred H. Mayer Co. concluded that if a white is discriminated against because of his color, he has a remedy under 42 U.S.C. 1982. The district court expanded the language of Jones and the protection of the statue to include those citizens who are victimized not because of their race but that of their companions. 41 references. (Author abstract modified)

93022
AUTHORS: President's Task Force on the Mentally Handicapped.
ADDRESS: 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015
TITLE: Social problems and their relationship to mental disability.
SOURCE: In: President's Task Force, Action against mental disability.
SOURCEID: Washington, D. C., Government Printing Office, 1970. 62 p. (p. 37-41).

Social problems and their relationship to mental disability are discussed by the President's Task Force on the Mentally Handicapped. It is noted that improvement of social conditions will help prevent mental disability and that programs directed towards preventing mental retardation and mental illness will improve social conditions. Task Force recommendations are offered dealing with poverty, violence, racism, antisocial behavior, the mentally disabled offender, and the laws relating to the mentally disabled.

93916
AUTHORS: Gotz, Ignacio.
ADDRESS: Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York
TITLE: Synthetical man: an essay on the nonrational.
SOURCE: Studies in Philosophy and Education.
SOURCEID: 7(2):109-129, 1970.

The primacy of reason is questioned in the individual and in man's social affairs. The role of reason in social affairs is presented as similar to its mediating role among the individual's passions. Three questions are raised: whether or not passions can be controlled by reason; whether feelings are irrational or not; and whether or not there is in the nonrational an order that does not depend on human reason. The hypothesis is then advanced that the need is not so much for harmonization of rationality as for the reconciliation of rationality with humanism. Five selected examples of contemporary personal humanism are analyzed to test this hypothesis. These are the student leftist, the hippie, the advocate of black power, the white racist, and the tired liberal. It is concluded that both individually and socially man is a complex synthesis of multifarious dynamisms but is by no means a finished product; thus what we term as irrational behavior today may be just displays of personal humanism forecasting the future qualities and functions of human society. 56 references.

95465
AUTHORS: Walker, Dollie R.
ADDRESS: Community Relations Service, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Report of the community relations service, U. S. Department of Justice: student unrest survey.
SOURCE: In: Kobetz, R., Campus Unrest: Dialogue or Destruction.
SOURCEID: Washington, Internat. Assn. of Chiefs of Police, 1970. 160 p. (p. 50-56).

A community relations service survey of 101 secondary schools and 39 colleges in September, 1969 is discussed. Seventy five percent of the high schools and 76% of the colleges had experienced student upheaval during the preceding year. The fundamental issues of disagreement are 1) institutional racism; 2) curriculum irrelevancy; and 3) failure of communication between administration and students. Recommendations made by persons surveyed and a list of "don'ts" prepared by the subcommittee on easing tensions in education are presented.

95485
AUTHORS: Crittenden, William B.; Roff, Linda Fix; Robinson, Jerry W., Jr.
ADDRESS: Research Center, Houston Baptist College, 7502 Fondren Road, Houston, Texas 77036
TITLE: Project summary: measurement of interracial and community attitudes of Houston teachers: eleven scales.
SOURCE: Houston Baptist Col. Res. Ctr.; Texas Med. Ctr.
SOURCEID: Began October, 1968. Completed January, 1970.

In the fall of 1968, 350 teachers of the Houston Independent School District were interviewed in groups by the professional staff of the center. The study utilized a questionnaire with open and closed questions and embodies one phase of a followup investigation of attitudes and attitude and behavior changes of teachers who had participated in institutes on problems of school desegregation during 1966 to 1967. One hundred fifty three institute participants and 197 randomly selected teachers who had not experienced inservice training on problems of school desegregation but who were teachers in the same schools as the institute participants were interviewed. Eleven scales were included in the questionnaire. Eight of the scales were taken or adapted from the studies of other researchers, and 3 were devised by the project's principal investigator. The scales are described and the findings are presented from tests for item analysis and reliability. 12 references.

96265
AUTHORS: McDonald, Marjorie.
ADDRESS: Hanna Perkins School, Cleveland, Ohio
TRTITLE: /Skin color anxiety./
TITLE: Theory and practice.
SOURCE: In: McDonald, M., Not by the color of their skin.
SOURCEID: New York, International Universities Press, 1970. 242 p. (p. 93-162).

The phenomenon of skin color anxiety is psychologically examined and practical applications of findings to youthful situations are discussed under topics that include: (1) the skin and its importance in personality development; (2) the visual impact of skin differences; (3) a comparison of 2 childhood discoveries (skin color differences and sex differences); (4) skin color anxiety and the stages of libidinal development; (5) skin color anxiety and the development of object relationships; (6) prejudice; and (7) psychoanalysis and racial integration. 16 references.

96266
AUTHORS: McDonald, Marjorie.
ADDRESS: Hanna Perkins School, Cleveland, Ohio
TRTITLE: /Children's attitudes toward race and prejudice: a review of literature./
TITLE: The literature.
SOURCE: In: McDonald, M., Not by the color of their skin.
SOURCEID: New York, International Universities Press, 1970. 242 p. (p. 163-222).

Literature pertinent to race and to skin color attitudes is reviewed in the following categories: history, sociology, psychology, social work, education, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. Within the psychoanalysis category, literature dealing with prejudice and the Negro and racial conflict are examined. Under this last category it is noted that the Negro has received less attention than the subject of prejudice, especially antisemitism, in the psychoanalytic literature. In summary, it is found that the literature in general contains countless confirmations, from many socioeconomic settings, of the childhood observations made about race at the Hanna Perkins School. 85 references.

96277
AUTHORS: Thomas, Charles W.
ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Racial and Social Issues
TITLE: Something borrowed: something black.
SOURCE: Counseling Psychologist.
SOURCEID: 2(1):6-10, 1970.

The relation of social science to the issue of racial reform is examined from a black psychologist's point of view. Social science is deficient in its training models, lack of interest in applied social science problems, number of ethnic minority professionals, distorted views of the human condition, and perpetuation of institutional racism through political power. With the rise of racial awareness in Afro-Americans, there has come not only an understanding of the hypocritical values transmitted through education, but a growing repudiation of them. Black professionals should challenge the set of rules by which other professionals are conducting their affairs, and seek to increase black awareness of the social system. If the new Black ethic is to promote a successful change in identity and the ability to overcome the miserable conditions in the world around one, uncomfortableness is necessary if changes are to occur. Afro-Americans must throw off the characterologic traits that reduce their self-esteem and independence.

96280
AUTHORS: Cobbs, Price M.
ADDRESS: University of California, San Francisco, California
TITLE: White mis-education of the black experience.
SOURCE: Counseling Psychologist.
SOURCEID: 2(1):23-27, 1970.

The climate of retaliation developing in this country which invites people to practice some kind of revenge on black people is examined in a study on the miseducation of the black experience.

Black survival is at stake, as whites everywhere are drifting back generations instead of going forward to solve racial problems. Racism permeates what we do in education, what we do in the behavioral sciences, and what we do as part of an American ethic. We need to reexamine and change the American ethic, and this must involve active confrontation with change and attempts to effect it on the part of white Americans. Those blacks in the position of articulating their people's demands have an obligation to make black people aware of the pernicious ethic of benign neglect that pervades America, and to commit themselves to a new morality.

98066
AUTHORS: Earle, Howard H.
ADDRESS: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Dept., Los Angeles, Calif.
TITLE: Police-community relations: crisis in our time.
SOURCEID: 2nd. Ed., Springfield, Ill., Charles C Thomas, 1970. 205 p. $12.75.

Activities in the field of police-community relations deeply affect the image of professional law enforcement. Recently such relations have intensified in complexity and demands. The maintenance of law and order involves a partnership between the police and the public, and neglect to foster such partnership can fragment both groups into isolated enclaves unable to communicate with one another. The individual law enforcement officer is regarded as the key to developing mutual understanding and support, without whose full commitment, the most carefully planned and funded program would be bound to fail. Besides the normal facets of police-community relations involving training, organization of activities and group and press relations, more pressing and up-to-date problems are stressed: 1)student - teacher - police relationships the way they are and the way they could be; 2)sociological factors such as broken homes, poor housing, inferior education, the ghetto syndrome; 3)civil disobedience, its concepts, philosophy and practice; and 4) riots, how they occur and how to prevent them. 61 references.

73501
AUTHORS: Ehrlich, Howard J.; Van Tubergen, G. Norman.
ADDRESS: Department of Sociology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
TITLE: Exploring the structure and salience of stereotypes.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 83:113-127, 1971.

Two studies attempted to explore the structure and salience of stereotypes through an analysis of atheist and Jewish stereotypes. In the first study, 2 sets of atheist stereotypes -- 1 positive and 1 negative -- and 3 sets of Jewish stereotypes -- 2 negative and 1 positive -- were isolated through factor analysis. That directionally consistent sets of stereotypes could be reproduced by another method of analysis was demonstrated in the second study, with subjects making paired comparisons of sets of stereotypes developed from the data of the first study. Substantively, these explorations into ethnic stereotyping have led to the following conclusions concerning the structure and salience of stereotypes: 1) there existed more than 1 distinct and identifiable system of stereotypes -- at least for the 2 target groups studied; 2) ethnic stereotype systems tended to be directionally consistent; 3) the relation between the salience of a stereotype and its direction remains unclear: In the first study salience and direction were independent, while in the second study, positive stereotypes appeared more salient than negative ones; 4) as a stereotype system increased in salience, it also increased in intensity. 7 references. (Author abstract modified)

77175
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: The mental health movement meets women's lib.
SOURCE: Mental Hygiene.
SOURCEID: 55(1):1-9, 1971.

A discussion by 3 female professionals in the mental health field on various aspects of the woman's role in the behavioral sciences is presented. Differences between men and women, biologically and psychologically; motherhood; discrimination against Negroes and women; and discrimination against women in the health professions are discussed.

77719
AUTHORS: Rule, Brendan Gail; Haley, Hugh; McCormack, James.
ADDRESS: University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada
TITLE: Anti-Semitism, distraction and physical aggression.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Behavioural Science (Toronto).
SOURCEID: 3(2):174-182, 1971.

The present study examined the aggressive responses of persons who varied in level of anti-Semitism and who were either distracted or not distracted from an insulter while participating in a paired associate learning task. The results of analysis of variance with 3 levels of anti-Semitism, 2 distraction conditions, and 3 trials indicated that distraction reduced the intensity of shock delivered to the peer. Furthermore, subjects tended to rate themselves as less annoyed and less anxious under distraction conditions. These data supported one major hypothesis of the study and were consistent with Bandura's contention that a shift in attention from an annoying stimulus decreases aggression. When requested to teach their peer a paired associate list under conditions in which they administered shock to their partner, persons varying in anti-Semitism did not differ in the amount of shock delivered. The situational demands may have been powerful enough to override the effects of personality differences. If thiswere so, varying the social sanctions or stress level in the experiment might elicit the expected differences. However, the possibility remains that although persons varying in anti-Semitism evaluate people differently following stress, these evaluative differences might not be reflected in overt physical aggression. 24 references. (author abstract modified)

77999
AUTHORS: Himmelfarb, Samuel; Fishbein, Martin.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002
TITLE: Studies in the perception of ethnic group members: II. attractiveness, response bias, and anti-Semitism.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 83:289-298, 1971.

Non-Jewish American college students, varying in degree of anti-Semitism, judged the attractiveness and Jewishness of a series of persons portrayed in photographs. It was hypothesized that for most subjects there would be a positive relationship between the perceived unattractiveness and the judged Jewishness of the stimulus person, and that the correlation between the 2 sets of ratings would vary directly with the subjects' anti-Semitism. It was also hypothesized that anti-Semitism would be positively related to the number of persons judged to be unattractive. The results generally supported the hypotheses. These relationships were assumed to mediate the frequently observed relationship between subjects' anti-Semitism and their tendency to label stimulus persons as Jewish. 14 references. (author abstract)

79160
AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.
ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, New York 10023
TITLE: The Civil Rights Court Digest.
SOURCEID: 4(1):1-6, 1971.

Brief reviews of 14 state and federal court opinions during 1970 concerning civil rights are presented. The cases involve discrimination because of race, sex, and personal appearance in occupational and educational areas. 14 references.

79333
AUTHORS: Taylor, Jerome.
ADDRESS: University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15123
TITLE: The interface between racism and psychopathology: an approach through psychotherapy.
SOURCE: Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice.
SOURCEID: 8(1):73-77, 1971.

In discussing racism, the problem is conceptualized, some theories of its development and function are reviewed, and a therapy case is presented. The case involves the therapy of a hospitalized 15 year old white male with a Negro therapist. The focus is upon the contribution of emotional conflict resolving to the patient's racist attitudes. 10 references.

85808
AUTHORS: no author.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Discriminatory housing markets, racial unconscionability, and section 1988: the Contract Buyers League case.
SOURCE: Yale Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 80(3):516-566, 1971.

In the Contract Buyers League case a number of blacks who purchased homes in the ghettos and changing neighborhoods of Chicago sued their sellers, in a class action, in federal court for overcharging them because of their race, asking in the alternative for rescission or reformation of the contracts, plus actual and punitive damages. After a description of the interplay between the racial and economic problems involved in the case, the judge's attempt to make the sellers' alleged conduct fit the traditional definition of discriminatory action is criticized. The possibility of remedies against those who cause racial economic inequalities by restricting the entry of blacks into a white market is analyzed. The sellers' liability, arising from the broad claims that they took advantage of the buyers' unequal bargaining position as blacks in order to impose oppressive prices and conditions, rests on the commercial law principle of unconscionability. This principle, it is argued, can be imported to reach the sellers' activity. Finally, consideration is given to the implications of section 1 of the 1966 Civil Rights Act (codified as section 1982) as a mandate for federal courts to correct the entire phenomenon of racial discrimination in the disposition of property. 156 references.

86232
AUTHORS: Fiss, Owen M.
ADDRESS: University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: A theory of fair employment laws.
SOURCE: University of Chicago Law Review.
SOURCEID: 38(2):235-314, 1971.

In a presentation of a theory of fair employment laws, it is noted that laws prohibiting racial discrimination in employment are now a familiar component of our legal system. There is, however, a growing uncertainty as to the limits of the obligation imposed by these laws, and this uncertainty often creates a dilemma for employers and enforcement agencies. Discussion does not center on any single fair employment law, but on a simplified and abstract version that simply commands employers not to discriminate against any person on the basis of his race or color. Analysis of this prototype will not set the limits of any single fair employment law; but it may identify the underlying theory of laws prohibiting racial discrimination in employment, and that seems to be the first step in understanding the limits of the obligation imposed by such laws. It is concluded that the essential quality of the antidiscrimination prohibition as applied to employment decisions is not color blindness, but 2 other qualities are involved: first, that the antidiscrimination prohibition is a strategy for conferring benefits on a racial class, blacks, and, second, that as a benefit conferring strategy it is limited. It does no more than prohibit discrimination on the basis of race. 83 references.

86296
AUTHORS: Schick, Alfred.
ADDRESS: 68 East 86th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028
TITLE: The Jew as sacrificial victim.
SOURCE: Psychoanalytic Review.
SOURCEID: 58(1):75-89, 1971.

Anti-Semitism is explored and it is concluded that it is an irrational prejudice, used as a way out of exaggerated, unsolved inner conflicts. Jews have been singled out as scapegoats through the ages. Perhaps the high moral characteristic of the Jewish personality, exemplified in the myth of Abraham and Isaac, when the Jews were the first people to relinquish human sacrifice, caused neighboring tribes to feel guilty and to retaliate by treating Jews as sacrificial victims, setting a pattern for the future. It has been theorized that Christians may use anti-Semitism as a projection of their unconscious revolt against Christ. The theory is advanced that a rise of violent anti-Semitism such as was seen in the Spain of the Inquisition and in Hitler Germany and Austria can signify the twilight stage of a culture, when society is disintegrating and fear is more intense. 30 references.

86727
AUTHORS: Ruebens, Edwin P.
ADDRESS: The City College, City University of New York, New York
TITLE: Our urban ghettos in British perspective.

SOURCE: Urban Affairs Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 6(3):319-340, 1971.

American urban ghettos are discussed in British perspective. It is noted that some essential and crucial features of the ghetto problem are tending to be submerged and postponed rather than faced and resolved. Among the most crucial features is the interrelationship between the economic and the social aspects of the ghetto. In Great Britain a comparable pattern of colored minorities moving into an industrial economy and a mainly white society is found. It is a flow of immigrants into Britain mainly from the New Commonwealth areas of Asia, Africa, and the West Indies, most having come since 1954 and settled primarily in the great urban centers, particularly in certain districts thereof. Although much smaller in scale, this pattern is similar in many features to the migrations of Southern Negroes and Spanish culture Puerto Ricans to the Northern cities in the United States. Likewise, the impact in Britain has come out in colored protests and white backlashes, including a few violent outbreaks and even the beginnings of Black Power movements and white youth racist gangs; although so far nothing has occurred there on the order of the great urban race riots in the United States during the last few years. 16 references.

86738
AUTHORS: Mitchell, Nelli L.
ADDRESS: Rochester Mental Health Center, New York
TRTITLE: /Racism in society./
TITLE: Editorial.
SOURCE: Bulletin of the Rochester Mental Health Clinic.
SOURCEID: 3(1):2-4, 1971.

The problem of institutionalized racism is highlighted. Discriminatory practices against blacks are cited as substantive evidence of the problem, and doubt in the American system is expressed as long as the racism prevails.

87501
AUTHORS: Dorfman, Donald D.; Keeve, Susan; Saslow, Carl.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240
TITLE: Ethnic identification: a signal detection analysis.
SOURCE: Journal of Personality and Social Psychology.
SOURCEID: 18(3):373-379, 1971.

Allport and Kramer suggested that subjects high in anti-Semitism are more accurate at discriminating Jews from non-Jews than subjects low in anti-Semitism. Since accuracy is a function of both response bias and sensitivity, a more interesting theoretical question is whether sensitivity in such a task is a function of anti-Semitism. Through signal detection theory, indexes of sensitivity and response bias were obtained from receiver operating characteristic curves in a task requiring the identification of Jews and non-Jews from facial photos. Results showed that sensitivity was greater for high prejudiced subjects. The difference between the 2 groups was quite small. On response bias, high prejudiced subjects were more confident of their judgments than low prejudiced subjects, and this result was found with sensitivity held constant. 17 references. (Author abstract)

88163
AUTHORS: Shuman, Jerome.
ADDRESS: Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: A black lawyers study.
SOURCE: Howard Law Journal.
SOURCEID: 16(2):225-313, 1971.

Results of a 2 year survey to determine the number of black lawyers in practice in the United States and their personal, social, and professional characteristics are presented. Possible reasons for the existence of such a small number of such practitioners were examined, as well as factors causing their substantially lower socioeconomic conditions when compared to white counterparts. Primary emphasis is on the economic elements of the problem but the social elements which influence both the performance and the potential of black lawyers are incorporated. Focus is on 5 specific areas: 1) a socioeconomic, demographic, and educational description, 2) the type of practice, 3) the type and racial componsition of clients, 4) the income level, and 5) the social force and community involvement of black lawyers. Additionally, an effort is made to show family and societal influences in each of these areas. 95 references.

89237
AUTHORS: Muller-Kuppers, Manfred.
ADDRESS: Psychiatrische Klinik, Universitat Heidelberg, 8 Blinzerstrasse, 69 Heidelberg, Germany
TRTITLE: /Criminal aggression and neurotic ideology./
TITLE: Kriminelle Aggression und neurotische Ideologie.
SOURCE: Praxis der Kinderpsychologie und Kinderpsychiatrie (Gottingen).
SOURCEID: 20(1):3-8, 1971.

The development of a certain type of ideology in young people who cannot accept a structure of orderliness is interpreted as a rationalization in the service of a resentment. A patient's history under the heading of "criminal aggressions and neurotic ideology" serve as an illustration of this concept. At the time of his arrest, the patient was 15 years old; he had committed various aggressive acts as evidenced by his school records and had been unable to fit into society in general. At an early stage in his childhood he was diagnosed as autistic, and became increasingly difficult to handle. His parents, against whom he had behaved aggressively, were unable to influence him in any way, particularly with respect to his antisemitism. He was caught desecrating Jewish cemetaries, and later voiced many derogatory remarks against both Jews and Swiss people. His ideology was similar to that of the National Socialist Party, although he did not confirm this openly. Treatment in over 35 sessions failed to shake this ideology. The familial background is described and the dilemma posed to the psychiatrist treating this youth in his responsibility to society as well as to his patient are discussed.

89526
AUTHORS: Hoppe, Klaus D.
ADDRESS: Hacker Clinic of Psychiatry, Beverly Hills, California
TITLE: Chronic reactive aggression in survivors of severe persecution.
SOURCE: Comprehensive Psychiatry.
SOURCEID: 12(3):230-237, 1971.

Chronic reactive aggression in survivors of severe persecution is discussed, based on research studies of the life histories of 190 Nazi concentration camp victims. Emphasis was placed on prestress, stress, and poststress constellations, focusing on somatic, emotional, and psychosocial development, affective, and adaptive behavior. Religiosity and ethnocentric idealism, as well as attitudes toward family members and authorities were also investigated. The typical personality structure of severely persecuted individuals is described as a superego pathology, especially notable in the master - slave seesaw relationship. Such behavior suggests sociological implications in that aggressive survivors suffer in particular from lack of empathy and the callousness of the environment. They also harbor fantasies of revenge and cling to an idealized realization of justice and humanity which is constantly thwarted in their homeland. Similarity in the behavior of these individuals and that of the black minority in the United States is apparent. 55 references.

89574
AUTHORS: Hermon, Zvi.
ADDRESS: Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, Ill.
TITLE: Crime among Jews: a comparative study of criminality among minorities and dominant groups.
SOURCEID: Carbondale, Illinois, Southern Illinois Univ., 1971. 43 p. $1.00.

A study was made of crime among Jews from the time of czarist Russia up to the present in all parts of the world. It is established that crime rates were lowest in countries and at periods when Jews were treated as discriminated against minorities, that crime increased with emancipation, that crime committed by Jewish offenders in countries of discrimination and persecution was mostly different in character from that committed by members of the dominant population groups. The forms of crime committed by Jewish minorities became more similar to those of the dominant groups the more the Jews became emancipated and were accorded more opportunities to participate in the socioeconomic and cultural life of the countries in which they lived. The history of crime among Jews in modern society, and in Israel in particular, show that the normalization of the people's life also results in a normalization of the measure of deviant behavior found in this society. Comments on crimes committed are made according to: type, history and conviction rates. Statistics on criminals include: sex, age, cultural pattern and country of origin. 25 references.

90021
AUTHORS: Waite, Robert G. L.
ADDRESS: Dept. of History, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
TITLE: Adolf Hitler's anti-Semitism: a study in history and psychoanalysis.
SOURCE: In: Wolman, B., The Psychoanalytic Interpretation of History.
SOURCEID: New York, Basic Books, 1971. 240 p. (p. 192-230).

A psychoanalytical study of Adolf Hitler focuses on interpreting his anti-Semitism. Intellectual influences are discussed and personality determinants are analyzed. The evidence indicates that in both word and deed, Hitler displayed a pattern of unusually intense concern about sexuality and particularly about incestuous relationships, that he felt guilty about these concerns, and that he projected his feelings of guilt onto the Jews. 92 references.

90795
AUTHORS: Orpen, Christopher.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
TITLE: Prejudice and adjustment to cultural norms among English-speaking South Africans.
SOURCE: Journal of Psychology.
SOURCEID: 77:217-218, 1971.

Prejudice and adjustment to cultural norms was studied among English speaking South Africans. The possibility tested was that conformity to cultural norms is the major determinant of intolerant attitudes. A total of 101 white English speaking South African high school students (average age 16) were given 2 measures of prejudice and 2 measures of the extent to which they were conforming to cultural norms. The scale consisted of; a) a 12 item measure of anti-African prejudice, b) the 18 item measure of anti-Africanism. Assuming the sample is fairly representative and the measures are valid, the results point to the crucial role of the cultural milieu in shaping the attitudes of white South Africans toward the Africans in their midst. 6 references.

90855
AUTHORS: Huth, Tom.
ADDRESS: Washington Post, Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Racism and mental health: pursuing truths.
SOURCE: Washington Post.
SOURCEID: Section H:p. 1, 6, May 20, 1971.

A meeting of a group of about 20 leading black and white psychiatrist and other social scientists is reported. The purpose of the meeting was to analyze the professional societies involved, the professions and the participants in pursuit of some truths about racism and mental health. In attempts to define the relationship of racism to mental health, it was suggested in the conference papers that prejudice and discrimination have mixed effects on the way children see themselves, warp the educational system, have degraded black women and have proven emotionally debilitating to whites. Racism was declared to be both a cause and an effect of mental illness and an example of mass paranoia, depending on whether one accepts the white dominated society's definition of mental illness. Finally, racism was agreed to have infested the mental health professions to the point that they have become the handmaidens of a sick society rather than the molders of a healthier national mind. It was planned to compile the 13 papers presented at the conference into a book. Some of the topics of the conference were: race and psyche, race and children, race and women, race and psychiatry and race and whites.

91016
AUTHORS: Mathias, William J.
ADDRESS: School of Urban Life, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer Street, Atlanta, Georgia 30303
TITLE: Perceptions of police relationships with ghetto citizens.
SOURCE: Police Chief.
SOURCEID: 38(3):44-49, 1971.

Perceptions of police relationships with ghetto citizens are discussed, based on a survey conducted in the Model Neighborhood of Atlanta, Georgia. Two census tracts within the area were selected, one predominantly white and the other black. The opinion of police performance and the perceived community relations with the police department and the patroling officers is tabulated from a number of relevant factors. These include: race, sex, social and economic status, education, and age. The results generally indicated more dissatisfaction with law enforcement procedures and the conduct of police officers among Negro respondents than among whites. 6 references.

91287
AUTHORS: Coffey, Alan; Eldefonso, Edward; Hartinger, Walter.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Criminology, Police Science and Sociology, De Anza College, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif.
TITLE: Some comments on race and prejudice.
SOURCE: In: Coffey, A., Human Relations.
SOURCEID: Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1971. 241 p. (p. 103-121).

Comment is made on the nature of racial discrimination and prejudice, in which it is stressed that race, as the terms is popularly defined is traceable to a threefold origin: 1) mutations, 2) isolation, and 3) inbreeding. There are no pure races in any serious sense of the word and no large numbers of people who are reasonably identifiable as distinct types. For all practical social purposes race is not so much a biological phenomenon as a social myth. Events overwhelmingly point to the conclusion that race and race differences are not valuable concepts for the analysis of similarities and differences in human group behavior. Where race refers to hereditary ties, the term ethnic connotes social and cultural ties. Thus, when people confuse racial and ethnic traits, they are confusing what is given by nature and what is acquired through learning. Prejudice is defined as thinking ill of others without sufficient justification. Essentially, there are 2 basic types of prejudice: culture - conditioned and character -conditioned prejudice. The latter produces psychologically prejudiced individuals. 6 references. (Author abstract modified)

91398
AUTHORS: Benson, Robert S.; Wolman, Harold.
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Employment and manpower training.
SOURCE: In: Benson, R., Counterbudget.
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1971. 348 p. (p. 27-39).

Recommendations of the National Urban Coalition for education and manpower training are presented. They include: that a rate of inflation higher than 3% be accepted for a short-term if necessary toreduce unemployment significantly below 4%; that the federal government provide state and local governments and nonprofit public service organizations with yearly grants for each public service job created; that a portion of federal manpower funds be set aside for consolidated manpower grants to cities with populations over 75,000; that intensive research efforts develop more effective job placement systems, including computerized job banks. Related suggestions deal with worker displacement in defense related industries, increased funding for education, and racial and sexual discrimination.

91403
AUTHORS: Benson, Robert S.; Wolman, Harold
ADDRESS: Washington, D. C.
TITLE: Equal opportunity.
SOURCE: In: Benson, R., Counterbudget.
SOURCEID: New York, Praeger, 1971. 348 p. (p. 232-241).

Recommendations of the National Urban Coaltion for equal opportunity are presented. Federal leadership and activities in pursuit of the goal of equal opportunity must occur on 4 broadly defined fronts; elimination of the effects of past discriminatory practices; incorporation of civil rights goals into all federal programs and activities; an ending to discrimination in federal employment; and enforcement of existing civil rights laws and directives. It is concluded that the foundation upon which rests an increase in the exercise of fundamental civil rights by minority citizens is the reduction of barriers posed by inadequate economic means and technical skills.

91559
AUTHORS: Butts, Hugh F.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Psychoanalysis and unconscious racism.
SOURCE: Journal of Contemporary Psychotherapy.
SOURCEID: 3(2):67-81, 1971.

Unconscious racism as a phenomenon in psychoanalytic practice and as it occurs in the individual and institutionalized form is reviewed. The 2 varieties are related insofar as individual and institutionalized behavior are predicated on psychodynamics which are extremely similar. The concept of group related paranoia conceptualizes the establishment of a hierarchy predicated on power and powerlessness. Those possessed of power, subjugate the powerless overtly by segregating, scapegoating and denigrating them; or covertly by restoring to the projection of unacceptable thoughts, feelings, or resorting to humiliating myths, stereotypes, and behavior designed to reinforce subjugation of the so called inferior group. Institutions are projections of intrapsychic ambivalence. Accordingly, professional organizations, training institutes, and professional practices and referrals reflect the hierarchial structure extant within the individual psyche. An understanding of unconscious racism in the black white analytic situations facilitates an understanding of institutional racism. Approaches toward the resolution of institutional racism are not dissimilar from the individual approaches utilized to resolve racism. 14 references. (Author abstract)

91732
AUTHORS: Owens, Kenneth.
ADDRESS: Department of History, Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
TITLE: Dynamics of racism.
SOURCE: Youth Authority Quarterly.
SOURCEID: 24(1):19-31, 1971.

Historical origins of the dynamics of contemporary racism in the society are reviewed. Consideration is given to the new racism, exemplified through cultural structures that appear designed to exclude nonwhite citizens from the privileged status of the middle class whites. The new racism has created counter forces that cannot be easily contained by either rhetoric or repression. The alternatives available are accommodation or conflict. Comments by Art German discuss the mental aspects of racism. A response by Harold Richard sees hope in the intelligence of the young. Clara H. Walker's comment considers the character structure of racists.

91780
AUTHORS: DeSanto, John F.
ADDRESS: Training Services Division, Port of New York Authority, New York, New York
TITLE: A training seminar for supervisors of minority group employees.
SOURCE: Public Personnel Review.
SOURCEID: 32(2):71-76, 1971.

A training seminar was held by the Port of New York Authority to develop management personnel into more effective supervisors and encourage them to develop their minority group employees to their full potential. Ten separate 5 hour seminars were held with 40 supervisors and 2 seminar leaders (one black and one white) attending each session. An outline of the seminar's program is presented. It consisted of discussion on training, minority group employees, supervisory attitude, techniques of supervising minority employees and reverse racism, administration of a cultural test, case study discussion including a film and administration of evaluation questionnaires to the participants.

92135
AUTHORS: Reeves, Gloria D.
ADDRESS: Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Michigan
TITLE: Preconditioned panic responses to black militancy.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 52(1):26-31, 1971.

Panic responses observed among predominantly white staff members of a black inner city parochial school where a free breakfast program was started by a black militant group for neighborhood youngsters, many of whom were coming to school unfed are examined. The panic responses in the white staff members have validity in terms of the preconditioned response concept because the staff members had not had contact with black militants prior to the breakfast program, could not document any incidents of actual violence perpetrated by the black group, and stated that their only knowledge of the group came from the news media. A school social worker helped parents and educators examine some causes of conflict in their proper perspective without distortions of reality. The manner in which white responses to the militant group were manifested can be studied by focusing on 1) conditions under which the breakfast program was implemented, 2) preciptating factors that aroused panic, 3) individual responses in staff members, 4) an analysis of their responses, 5) the role of the social worker in relating to emotionalism, 6) the black versus white perspective of militancy, and 7) implications for a new white identity. The fundamental aim of a new white identity is a greater responsiveness in white people to the societal problems created by racism that underlie the angry, violent rhetoric of the more militant black person. An examination of the responses of black parents to the breakfast program supports the thesis that black parents have been thoroughly acculturated by the established normative values regarding children. 6 references.

92936
AUTHORS: Orpen, Christopher.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa
TITLE: The effect of cultural factors on the relationship between prejudice and personality.
SOURCE: Journal of Psychology.
SOURCEID: 78:73-79, 1971.

A study was conducted to test the hypothesis that prejudice is not closely related to personality in settings where prejudice is an approved norm. To test whether the relatively small relationship between prejudice and personality in prejudiced cultural settings would be found only when personality referred to authoritarianism, as measured by the F-scale, 92 English speaking schoolchildren reared in the relatively prejudiced climate of white South Africa were given 2 measures of prejudice toward minority groups, a special measure of South Africanism and 2 measures of personality, Rokeach's Dogmatism scale and Smith and Rosen's Worldminded scale. The high correlations between South Africanism and the measures of prejudice, together with the insignificant correlations between these measures and dogmatism or worldmindedness, were taken as evidence that it is accommodation to cultural norms rather than deep lying personality trends that determines the holding of prejudiced views in a prejudice climate. The results are discussed in terms of the limitations of expressive theories to account adequately for prejudice in settings where prejudice is an approved norm. 22 references. (Author abstract modified)

92939
AUTHORS: Klineberg, Otto.
ADDRESS: International Center for Intergroup Relations, 4 Rue de Chevreuse, Paris 6, France
TITLE: Black and white in international perspective.
SOURCE: American Psychologist.
SOURCEID: 26(2):119-128, 1971.

In a speech presented at a meeting of the American Psychological Association, the position that American Society should be racially integrated is developed. Racism, both white and black, is considered dangerous Psychologists can help combat white racism by making public the results of recent findings indicating the impact of social, cultural, and economic factors on intellectual performance, by introducing such materials in college courses, and by helping in the development of alternative methods of selection for access to educational and occupational opportunities. 26 references.

93173
AUTHORS: MacDonald, John A.
ADDRESS: School of Social Work, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
TITLE: A critique of Bill C-192: The Young Offenders Act.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections (Ottawa).
SOURCEID: 13(2):166-180, 1971.

An attempt to document a number of major concerns with respect to Bill C-192 is presented. On balance it is the writer's view that the proposed legislation is unworthy of a government claiming to pursue the goals of a just society. Bill C-192 is unjust to children and young persons as follows: it is possible to prosecute 7-year-old children; it contains an all encompassing definition of delinquency; punitive sentencing practices of children are possible; discrimination against the poor and minority groups will occur; delinquency labels will be placed upon young offenders; legal rights of juveniles are not adequately protected during court proceedings. Changes in English and Scottish legislation are cited. 40 references. (Author abstract modified)

94132
AUTHORS: Boxley, Russell; Wagner, Nathaniel N.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105
TITLE: Clinical psychology training programs and minority groups: a survey.
SOURCE: Professional Psychology.
SOURCEID: 2(1):75-81, 1971.

A survey of clinical psychology training programs and minority groups (here defined as blacks, those of Spanish language and lineage, American Indian, and Oriental) is reviewed. Results reveal both overt and covert evidence of the responsible bigotry associated with many areas of psychology. Obvious representational inequality exists for Spanish speaking lineage groups, blacks, and native Americans. The Oriental subgroups seem to be represented in accordance with their numbers in the population. These results should give clinical graduate training program selection committees additional incentives and freedom from traditional standards in the recruitment of qualified minority group students. 18 references.

94250
AUTHORS: Noel, Joseph Benny.
ADDRESS: University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
TITLE: White anti-black prejudice in the United States.
SOURCE: International Journal of Group Tensions.
SOURCEID: 1(1):59-76, 1971.

It has been demonstrated in the literature that most white Americans are prejudiced against black Americans and will reveal those attitudes to an unknown interviewer. A review on white anti-black prejudice in the United States is presented. The purpose of the review is to examine the literature, both research and theory, which is directly related to the questions: why do some whites in the United States become more prejudiced against Negroes than others, and how can the variance in race prejudice be explained? The review attempts to find independent variables which have documented applicability to the broad American specturm by giving more weight to studies which have high quality samples. The variables are: sociocultural factors, including region and reference groups; status factors including socioeconomic status; age and sex; interracial conflict; and frustration. 97 references.

94251
AUTHORS: Spiegel, John P.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Theories of violence: an integrated approach.
SOURCE: International Journal of Group Tensions.
SOURCEID: 1(1):77-90, 1971.

It is believed that there is considerable need for a more systematic approach to the theory and the concepts used to explain the occurrence of collective violence, recent examples of which are urban riots in blackcommunities and student disorders. Accordingly, an integrated approach is taken in considering theories of violence. The variety of current theories on violence can be grouped under 3 types: popular or nonscientific theories; theories which have reached scientific status through the process of scholarly or empirical research; and empirical observations which have not yet been placed within a theoretical context. The question of constructing an integrated theory which takes into account most of the existing notions of explanation is raised, but relates them to each other in a consistent fashion without making premature value judgements. The components include: social role; types of strain disruptive of harmony within the social system; the 4 logically possible response styles, each of which forms the nucleus of a social role; demographic factors and interaction; induction into roles; riots and their manufacture. It is concluded that collective violence may be regarded as a social experiment -- an experiment which has had some notable successes and failures in the past. The attitudes adopted toward such experiments is a personal value judgement that cannot be derived from research procedures. It is believed that science could set forth the factors which should be taken into consideration in reaching such a value judgement. 24 references.

94795
AUTHORS: Bund, Emanuel.
ADDRESS: 1860 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10023
TRTITLE: /Monthly summary of reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning civil rights./
TITLE: no title.
SOURCE: Civil Rights Court Digest.
SOURCEID: 4(6):1-6, 1971.

A monthly summary of the reported and published state and federal court opinions concerning civil rights in cases involving discrimination in regard to race, creed, religion, sex, nationality, place of origin etc. presents 15 cases. The decisions are: 1) in a case where a Negro high school boy was suspended from band activities when he refused to play "Dixie", the issue were held moot; 2) students at a state college in Virginia are entitled to have a chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union; 3) a corporation was held liable for a real estate saleman's discriminatory acts with respect to rental property; 4) unfair employment practices by the Continental Can Company were enjoined; 5) students were denied the right to wear armbands as a form of symbolic speech; 6) an extreme hair styles high school rule was held unfounded; 7) a county nursing home and home for aged must be desegregated; 8) in a school desegregation case a temporary injunction against official enjoining imposition of curfews was granted to black demonstrators; 9) a New York American flag alteration statute was declared unconstitutional; 10) a statute providing punishment for public mutilation of the American flag was upheld; 11) an ordinance prohibiting female bartenders was held invalid; 12) prison inmates are entitled to medical care and to good behavior time credit; 13) in action by racial protest demonstrators for cruel and unusual punishment, false arrest and false imprisonment, the judgment was in their favor; 14) a statute limiting female working hours was held improper; and 15) a class action against a newspaper that refused to take Negro society announcement was dismissed. 15 references.

94893
AUTHORS: Ruiz, Ruperto.
ADDRESS: New York State Commission on Human Rights, Albany, N. Y.
TITLE: Improving police-Puerto Rican relations.
SOURCE: In: Pfeffer, A., Proc. of the John Jay College Faculty Seminars.
SOURCEID: New York, John Jay College Fac. Sem, 1971. 91 p. (p. 20-24) V. 2.

Difficulties encountered by Puerto Ricans who come to the United States, particularly in their relations with the police, are discussed. Although crime is increasing in Puerto Rico, due largely to outside influences, the Puerto Ricans are basically a law abiding people with respect for the police. They often become involved with the law when they first come to the United States because they are ignorant of the laws here and their customs are different. The language barrier and poor economic conditions are contributing factors. Community relations units established in police departments should train the police to understand the Puerto Rican mores and culture, and should train private citizens to understand and cooperate with the police. The police should be given more authority and the population will have more respect for them. Recruiting policemen with Hispanic origins would also help.

95037
AUTHORS: Pinderhughes, Charles A.
ADDRESS: Department of Psychiatry, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Psychological and physiological origins of racism and other social discrimination.
SOURCE: Journal of the National Medical Association.
SOURCEID: 63(1):25-29, 1971.

Psychological and physiological origins of racism and other social discriminations are examined. Studies on racism are reviewed. False beliefs may be due to functioning of nonpathological paranoid patterns and ignoring data which suggest that people are irrational and primitive. Social and psychological repression may have common dynamics where groups are divided according to the power they hold. Factors that relate to racism are: body image is projected into perception and creation of social structure; the drive to dichotomize; the structure of parent - child relationship is projected into social structure; and the processes of projection, introjection and identification which are used to understand others. When all things are considered it becomes clear that group related paranoias will continue with tolls in exploitation, neglect, deprivation, suffering, illness, violence, and death unless great changes can be made in the thinking and behavior processes of group members toward outsiders.

95853
AUTHORS: Coupland, D. E.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TRTITLE: /Aptitude tests and discrimination./
TITLE: Test d'aptitude et discrimination.
SOURCE: Bulletin de Psychologie Scolaire et d'Orientation (Bruxelles).
SOURCEID: 20(1):1-14, 1971.

Culture free and culture fair tests, and the use of moderator variables, are discussed in relation to employment selection and promotion. A clause in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination of employment on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Some attempt has been made to respond to this by the simple expedient of limiting cultural elements by the simple procedure of suppressing verbal elements of tests. Results of simplifying language of test questions have not been very conclusive. Culture fair tests ideally consist of items which are equally equitable to those who are culturally deprived and those who are not. An additional requirement is that the test content should be culturally appropriate to any candidate. At present, tests are not available which would be culture fair or culture free, and appropriate to both the northern and southern states of the U. S. Since the real nature of these cultural differences is not now known, the effect has been to ignore them. Another proposal is that of moderator variables that amount to different criteria,test norms, and coefficients for prediction values. It is probable that there will be a proliferation of preemployment aptitude tests which purport to be culture fair or culture free.

95860
AUTHORS: Sprinthall, Richard C.; Lambert, Martin; Sturm, Michael.
ADDRESS: Dept. of Psychology, American International College, Springfield, Mass. 01109
TITLE: Anti-semitism: some perceptual correlates among Jews and non-Jews.
SOURCE: Journal of Social Psychology.

SOURCEID: No.84:57-63, 1971.

A study was conducted on Jewish and nonJewish subjects to determine possible response differences on the task of distinguishing between photos of Jews and nonJews. The Jewish subjects were significantly higher in accuracy and response bias, but lower in number of cues used. Correlations between the Jewish groups' scores on Sarnoff's JAS and other measures showed no correlation between the JASand either accuracy or response bias, but a significant correlation between JAS and number of cues used. Response bias correlated with number of cues in both the Jewish and nonJewish groups. However, response bias correlated with accuracy only in the Jewish group. Accuracy and number of cues were independent in both groups. The use of a large number of cues in making photo discriminations is interpreted as indicating an acceptance of the majority group's stereotype of Jews and, therefore, as a measure of anti - Semitism. 8 references. (author abstract)

96551
AUTHORS: Ingles, McClanahan.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Tests for discrimination in employment.
SOURCE: Washington and Lee Law Review.
SOURCEID: 28(1):194-207, 1971.

Case comments are made on tests for discrimination in employment. Formerly, both the employer and the employee had an absolute right to freedom of choice in employment. Although the employee's right to choose his employer has not been hampered, the employer's discretion in hiring has been sharply curtailed by the enactment of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and various state civil rights acts of similar impact. The facts of the case Eastern Greyhound Lines Division of Greyhound Lines, Inc., v. New York State Division of Human Rights ex rel. Ibrahim, reveal the fine line between an illegal discriminatory hiring practice and a practical business policy. A New York appellate court unanimously annulled the determination of the State Human Rights Appeal Board that Greyhound had violated the law by refusing to employ a bearded Muslim as a baggage clerk. In this and other cases, the courts have been hard pressed to discover a satisfactory, uniform test for determining when discrimination in hiring has in fact occurred. A number of different tests have been used: 1) the simplest is the per se test which examines the alleged discriminatory practice of the employer to determine whether in itself it constitutes a violation of the law. Another is the final impact test. Under this approach, the questioned act itself is no longer the controlling factor, the court also examines the result. Cases in which these tests were used are discussed. The decision in the Greyhound case is considered in light of these 2 tests. It is believed that Greyhound passed what might be referred to as an economic purposes test and that a balance of interests test was also utilized by the court. The various tests, including the undue hardships test, are discussed and evaluated. It is believed that the balance of interests test is the most equitable. 9 references.

98255
AUTHORS: Aguirre, Lydia R.
ADDRESS: El Paso, Texas
TITLE: The meaning of the Chicano movement.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 52(5):259-261, 1971.

Excerpts from a letter to a Mexican journalist describe the struggle of the Chicano people to retain ethnic individuality and achieve equality. The term Chicano, once a derogatory term applied only by the Chicanos themselves, is redefined in the Chicano movement to imply pride in the language and customs of a people who are the product of a Spanish - Mexican - Indian heritage and an Anglo-Saxon influence. It is emphasized that Chicanos collectively can influence the social systems that have perpetuated racism and social injustices and challenge the educational system to recognize their differentness by teaching and preserving their language, heritage and cultural values. Some Chicanos attempt to effect change within established systems, while others work to establish parallel ones. Several notable leaders of the Chicano movement are cited including: Cesar Chavez (organizer of farm workers), Reies Lopez Tijerina (land grant spokesman), Rodolfo Gonzalez (leader in the migratory labor area), and Jose Angel Gutierrez (organizer of Chicano political power). Chicanos today are fighting injustices with a sense of dedication and brotherhood that permeates their movement and demanding the right to be first class citizens within the US.

98258
AUTHORS: Morales, Armando.
ADDRESS: East Los Angeles, California
TITLE: The collective preconscious and racism.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 52(5):285-293, 1971.

The problem of white racism in America is addressed with emphasis on its manifestations in relation to Mexican-Americans. The works of Blumer, Lewes, Giddings, Durkheim, Le Bon, Freud, Jung and Moreno are used to elucidate the concept of the collective preconscious. Collective, social psychological dynamics of white racism are viewed from the perspective developed. The passage of racism from generation to generation is stressed. Examples of the portrayal of Mexican-Americans in mass media, especially advertising, are given to show the unintentional contribution of the media to development of superior racist thinking in white children and an inferior race image in the minds of minority children. Ethnic minority students and faculty can make a contribution to social work by helping it become more conscious of racism in and out of the profession. Increased consciousness of various manifestations of white racism will help social work to influence forces that become a part of the collective preconscious. More research is needed to understand the impact of white racism on minority group children. 35 references. (Author abstract modified)

98259
AUTHORS: Sotomayor, Marta.
ADDRESS: School of Social Work, San Diego State College, San Diego, California
TITLE: Mexican-American interaction with social systems.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 52(5):316-322, 1971.

Four social issues stated as hypotheses are considered: 1) Mexican-American families follow only the patriarchal model, one that is frowned upon by a democratic society that accords equal power to both spouses; 2) studies of Mexican-American families suffer from faulty methodology which leads to this conclusion; 3) the psychoanalytic model is unable to tolerate difference and classifies such differences as pathology; 4) studies of Mexican-Americans focus on issues such as inferiority, machismo (male supremacy) andothers which are not valued in US society. Social workers have been ineffective in working with Mexican-Americans due to failure to understand the arrangements of roles, functions of the family unit, familial relationships, and economic, political, social and cultural variations which determine the Mexican-American family experiences. Application of the social systems concept to the family is discussed. Differences in the family role in socialization are considered. The role of the family in determining rates and types of social participation is analyzed. The colonial status of Mexican-Americans is reviewed as a factor in their general behavior and family structure and function. The relationships between internal family activities and integration, on the one hand, and type and quality of interchanges between the family and society, on the other, are

surveyed. Among supportive elements in the Mexican-American family are the extended family pattern, respect for the aged, mother, oldest son, and oldest daughter roles, and the positive relation of family to the barrio (community). The great importance of the habitual and persistent use of Spanish in a land where English is the dominant tongue is emphasized. Social work should aim at promoting self-help efforts, decentralizing decision making, and overcoming racism at all levels. 9 references.

98264
AUTHORS: Ramos, Juan.
ADDRESS: Office of Program Liaison, National Institute of Mental Health, Chevy Chase, Maryland
TITLE: Editorial notes: the Chicano perspective.
SOURCE: Social Casework.
SOURCEID: 52(5):323-324, 1971.

The special issue of "Social Casework" entitled "La Causa Chicana" presents information about Chicanos for the benefit of social workers in order to encourage their involvement in the plight of Mexican-Americans. Special emphasis is given to the Chicano family, a social institution that has somehow survived the disruptive influences of external social and economic forces. The concern and anguish of the Chicano population are communicated through a series of articles reflecting the Chicano problems from various perspectives and ranging in subject matter from social change and social service to the Chicano family and community mental health. An appeal is made for social workers to recognize the existence of the Chicano group, understand their unique heritage and characteristics, remove language and cultural barriers in social services, and work to eradicate the racism oppressing this ethnic group.e

98442
AUTHORS: Barr, Reuben.
ADDRESS: author address not given
TITLE: Do medical schools play fair with minorities?
SOURCE: Hospital Physician.
SOURCEID: 7(8):37-40, 59-60, 1971.

The role of medical schools in dealing with minority groups is discussed, with emphasis on lack of commitment, forms of discrimination and suggestions for improving the situation. Aspects considered include enrollment percentages, academic and financial aid, arguments about lowered standards, and evidences of real educational commitment regarding recruitment and retention. It is stressed that curriculums should be revised to become sufficiently relevant to the problem of health care delivery so that average students can become doctors along with bright students; the revisions should reduce cultural bias and put medicine on a more individualistic basis.

98521
AUTHORS: Simpson, Elizabeth Leonie.
ADDRESS: Center for International Education, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
TITLE: Democracy's stepchildren: a study of need and belief.
SOURCEID: San Francisco, Jossey-Bass, 1971. 240 p.

The failure of American schools to instill democratic values in students and the necessary measures to remedy this situation are examined, based on a survey of relevant literature and an empirical study carried out at 412 high schools. It is stressed that schools, no matter how they teach such values are not being effective, because teaching alone is not enough. Unless basic needs are met in childhood, individuals cannot develop democratic personalities and are incapable of absorbing belief in democratic values into their own **value systems.** These basic needs are physiological, security, affection and esteem, and the schools must gratify these on a mass public scale. Review of the literature and a survey of the attitudes of a large number of high school students over a wide range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds confirms this hypothesis. Using scales developed by Sanford, Rokeach, Gough and other researchers of the democratic and authoritarian personality, the extent and relationship of social and political values are compared with gratification or deprivation of basic needs through use of an index of psychological deprivation. Findingspermitted establishment of a direct relationship between certain needs and specific values. In particular, deprivation of esteem needs results in intolerance, racism, and belief in repression of freedoms. Finally, a broad outline is presented for the steps necessary to guarantee that schools will produce citizens who believe in and live the ideological commitments of the democratic society. 356 references.

98530
AUTHORS: Sawrey, James M.; Telford, Charles W.
ADDRESS: San Jose State College, San Jose, California
TITLE: Social perspective I: mental health implications of racial conflict.
SOURCE: In: Sawrey, J., Psychology of adjustment.
SOURCEID: 3rd. ed., Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1971. 460 p. (p. 323-361).

The newer conceptions of mental health see poverty, cultural disadvantage, racial discrimination, and all types of social movements as having mental health implications. The racial dilemma in America is discussed as typical of these social phenomena.. It's primary source is the social and psychological legacy of slavery and the caste systemit involved. Official slavery has receded, but the presumption of inherent black inferiority upon which it was based and the prejudices and discriminatory practices it produced have persisted. Once established, racial beliefs and attitudes are sustained and perpetuated by a variety of external forces. The solution toward which America seems to be moving is a cultural pluralism in which diverse racial and ethnic groups maintain their own traditions and identities with mutual understanding and acceptance, within a single economy and political organization. In the US the incidence of mental illness among blacks exceeds that of whites. However, the evidence indicates that this difference can be accounted for in terms of such social factors as low socioeconomic and educational status with its accompaniments of poor nutrition, inadequate medical care, and increased likelihood of neurological infections. Race, in and of itself, does not seem to be significantly involved. The adjustment problems of blacks are intensified by belonging to a fairly distinct, highly visible, and socially devalued deviant minority. The black American has an identity problem arising from the social devaluation of his group. The black male also typically develops an ambivalent sex role, which further confuses his self-identity. The black's cultural discontinuity deprives him of that component of self-regard which comes from merging the self into a larger social entity. 58 references. (Journal abstract)

98564
AUTHORS: Lanyon, Richard I.; Goodstein, Leonard D.
ADDRESS: Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
TITLE: Criticisms of personality assessment.
SOURCE: In: Lanyon, R.; Personality assessment.
SOURCEID: New York, John Wiley, 1971. 267 p. (p. 183-204).

Criticisms of personality assessment and psychological tests are reviewed and analyzed. Emphasis is on 1) the usage of assessment devices, considering their use in personnel selection, the failure to consider base rates, discrimination against minority groups, the experience controversy, unwarranted applications and criticisms and generalized test invalidity; and 2) moral issues in using personality assessment devices, such as confidentiality and inviolacy. Another aspect considered is that of restriction of personal freedom by certain assessment techniques.

98846
AUTHORS: Berger, Caruthers Gholson.
ADDRESS: Office of the Solicitor, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.
TITLE: Equal pay, equal employment opportunity and equal enforcement of the law for women.
SOURCE: Valparaiso University Law Review.
SOURCEID: 5(2):326-373, 1971.

The issues of equal pay, equal employment opportunity, and equal enforcement of the law for women are analyzed, emphasizing that sex discrimination is more prevalent than any other kind of employment discrimination. Like men in minority groups, women are frequently barred from the better jobs and the better employment opportunities and are frequently assigned to work side by side with men who are performing substantially the same work but are paid higher wages. Employers have consistently exploited women and consider that they have a vested right to continue to do so. Male dominated labor unions consider that their male members have a vested right in the better jobs and that women should be kept out of the way. The Equal Pay Act and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 will be most helpful in eliminating the injustices to working women. Many of the courts have begun to give these laws the liberal interpretation to which they are entitled. Sex discrimination like race discrimination is immoral as well as illegal. The judicial decisions regarding racial discrimination are directly in point in sex discrimination cases. It is to be hoped that women who are the victims of discrimination and their attorneys will utilize these laws and the favorable decisions under them to the fullest extent. 252 references. (Author abstract modified)

99374
AUTHORS: Sedlacek, William E.; Brooks, Glenwood C., Jr.
ADDRESS: University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland
TITLE: Social acceptability in the measurement of racial attitudes.
SOURCE: Psychological Reports.
SOURCEID: 29(1):17-18, 1971.

Results of a survey of social acceptability in the measurement of racial attitudes are presented in an attempt to determine whether white university students are aware of peer group attitudes towards blacks. White subjects (204) were asked to indicate how most college students felt about people with certain values. Results indicated there was less perceived social acceptance of negative racial attitudes among college students than of other values. However, when similar groups of white students were administered the Situational Attitude Scale they responded relatively negatively to blacks. Thus, there is evidence for a difference between what white students feel are socially acceptable attitudes toward blacks and what they actually feel. 9 references. (Author abstract modified)

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